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ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980. Programs from agencies other than the Department of Education are included if they have significant educational components. To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. Federal education funding is divided into on-budget funding, off-budget funding, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs, and current and constant dollar comparisons were used to the extent possible. In fiscal year 1997, federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, was an estimated $100.5 billion, an increase of $37.7 billion since 1990. On-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated at $73.1 billion, an increase of 42% since fiscal year 1990 in current dollars, or of 16% after being adjusted for inflation. In fiscal year 1997, education outlays totaled $31.1 billion, reflecting an increase of 22% after being adjusted for inflation. Almost 58% of federal education support, excluding estimated federal income tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in fiscal year 1997. Schools and colleges derived 10% of their fiscal year 1997 revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. This represented a decline from the 14% federal share of fiscal year 1980. Six appendixes provide detailed tables of federal support funds. (Contains nine tables and three figures.) (SLD)

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FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1997

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1997

CHARLENE M. HOFFMAN
DATA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

U.S. Department of Education
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Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,[1] was an estimated $100.5 billion in fiscal year 1997 (FY 97), an increase of $37.7 billion, or 60 percent, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 31 percent between FY 90 and FY 97 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- For FY 97, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $73.1 billion—an increase of 42 percent since FY 90 in current dollars or an increase of 16 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $27.4 billion, a rise of 145 percent in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 97 and 101 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- Between FY 80 and FY 97, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 18 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 28 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 71 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 41 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- Between FY 90 and FY 97, federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education increased 37 percent in constant dollars, other education funds increased 24 percent, research funds at colleges and universities increased 3 percent, and postsecondary funds declined 7 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- In FY 97, ED outlays totaled $31.1 billion, reflecting an increase of 22 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 80 and an increase of 10 percent between FY 90 and FY 97. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 80 to 45 percent in FY 90 and 43 percent in FY 97 (see figure 2, page 8 and table 3, page 9).

- Almost 58 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 97. Another 19 percent was used for student support. The remaining 23 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (derived from tables 7A and 7B, pages 16–17).

- Schools and colleges derive 10 percent of their FY 97 revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $564.2 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 97, revenues from federal sources amounted to $57.9 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $506.3 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 90 and FY 97. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 80 to 7 percent in FY 90 and 8 percent in FY 97. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 14 percent in FY 90 and FY 97 (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

[1] Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the Definitions section of this report on page 29.

- In FYs 80, 87, 90, and 97, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5 and tables 2A and 2B, pages 6–7):

Level	FY 80	FY 87	FY 90	FY 97[1]
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
On-budget	$34.5	$41.2	$51.6	$73.1
Elementary and secondary	16.0	17.5	22.0	36.6
Postsecondary	11.1	10.3	13.7	15.4
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	2.8	3.4	5.1
Research at educational institutions	5.8	10.5	12.6	15.9
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	4.9	9.5	11.2	27.4
Total	39.3	50.7	62.8	100.5
	[In billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]			
On-budget	$66.9	$56.2	$62.9	$73.1
Elementary and secondary	31.1	23.9	26.8	36.6
Postsecondary	21.6	14.0	16.6	15.4
Libraries, museums, and other	3.0	3.8	4.1	5.1
Research at educational institutions	11.2	14.4	15.4	15.9
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	9.4	13.0	13.6	27.4
Total	76.3	69.2	76.6	100.5

[1] Estimated.

[2] Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. For more detailed discussion see Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds section on pages 12–14.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 97 were (see table 3, page 9):

Agency	FY 80	FY 87	FY 90	FY 97[1]
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$16.9	$23.2	$31.1
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	6.1	8.0	13.1
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	5.2	6.3	9.7
Dept. of Labor	1.9	2.3	2.5	4.6
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.6
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.5
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	2.4	1.0	0.8	1.6
Dept. of the Interior	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
	[In billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$25.5	$23.0	$28.3	$31.1
Dept. of Health and Human Services	10.9	8.3	9.7	13.1
Dept. of Agriculture	8.8	7.1	7.6	9.7
Dept. of Labor	3.6	3.1	3.1	4.6
Dept. of Defense	3.0	5.0	4.4	3.7
Dept. of Energy	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6
National Science Foundation	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.5
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	4.6	1.4	0.9	1.6
Dept. of the Interior	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables A and B in appendix.)

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Introduction

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.[2] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs residing in other federal departments and agencies having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes. The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975 (see tables A and C, pages 33 and 36 in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included. Also adult and vocational education and most training programs are included in the elementary and secondary education programs in this report.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the F.B.I. Academy. A variety of concerns—ranging from reducing poverty in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table C, page 36 in appendix).

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since fiscal year 1990. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but these programs did exist and were funded since the 1960s. Table C in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report is comparing dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 97. For more details see the Sources and Methodology section (see pages 25–27).

Third, off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (27 percent) (see pages 12–14).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 15). Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A, page 33 in appendix).

It is also important to note that FY 97 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 97 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998.*

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.[3]

This report has put federal education funding into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs.

1. *On-budget funding* for federal programs is generally set through Congressional appropriations.

2. *Off-budget support* is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program.

3. *Nonfederal funds generated by federal programs* result from federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998.* The inflation index rose 93.9 percent between FY 80 and FY 97. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

[2] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1996* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996.*

[3] A more detailed description is in the Definitions section, page 29.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); *Federal Support for Education*, various years (NCES); and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, W. Vance Grant, and Frank Johnson reviewed the manuscript. Phil Carr designed the cover. Also within the Department of Education, Kirk Siegwarth from the Office of the Undersecretary, and Jay Noell from the Office of Postsecondary Education reviewed the manuscript. Outside reviewers were Naomi Tinklepaugh from the Office of Management and Budget and Ellen Bradburn from the Education Statistics and Studies Institute.

Federal Support for Education

Growth of Federal On-Budget Funds, Off-Budget Support, and Nonfederal Funds: 1965 through 1997

Federal support for education is estimated to be $100.5 billion in fiscal year 1997, an increase of 155 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to 32 percent. Federal education support includes federal program funds (on-budget), off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.)

Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, amounting to an increase of 210 percent for elementary and secondary education; 263 percent for postsecondary education; 144 percent for other education, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and almost 7 percent for research at educational institutions (see figure 1 and table A in appendix). Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to $4.0 billion in 1997 dollars in FY 75.

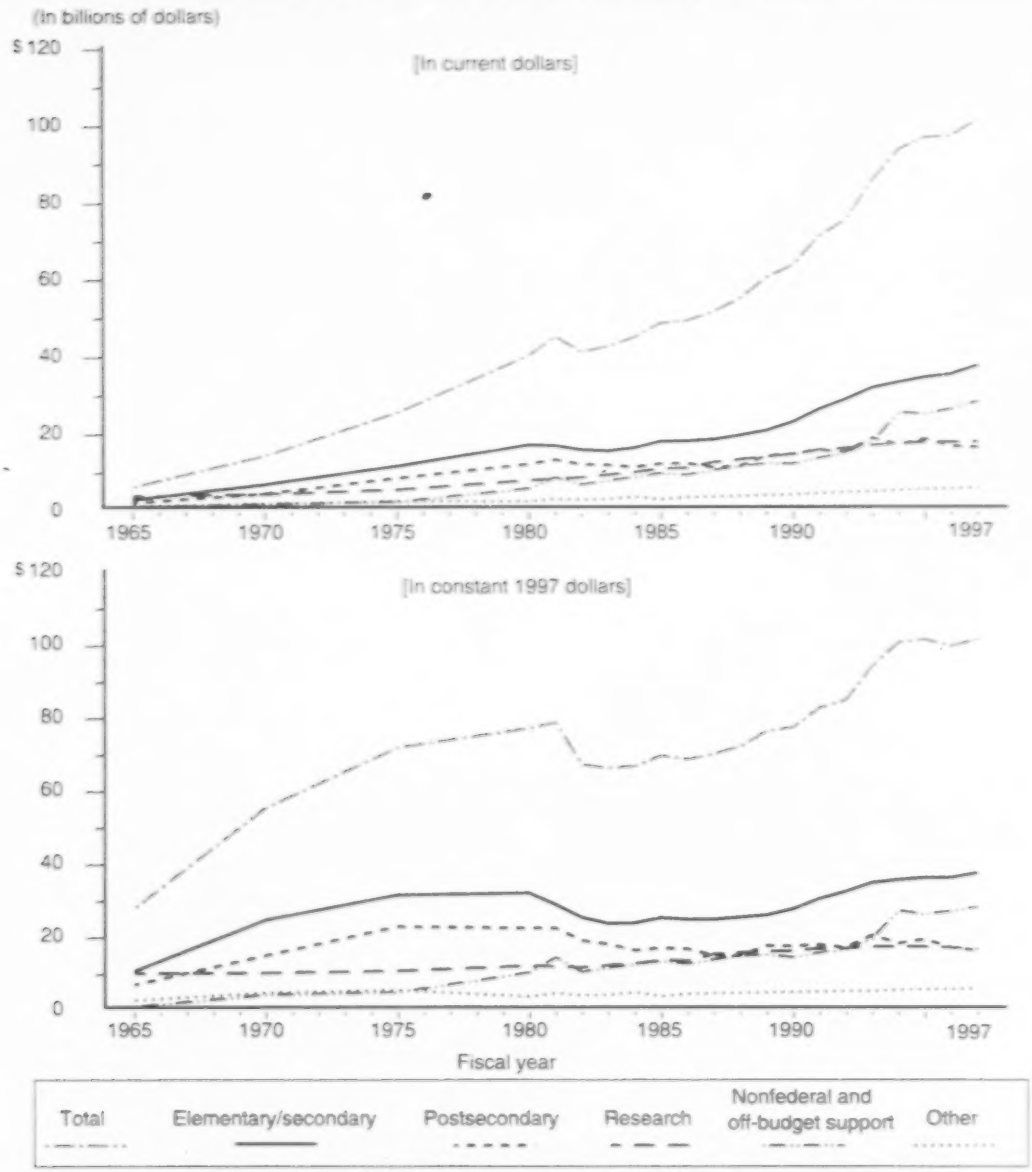
Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except those for other education, which dropped over 35 percent, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation for student loans, which grew rapidly (133 percent). Because of the expansion of the student loans programs—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation rose from $4.0 billion in FY 75 to $9.4 billion in FY 80 (constant 1997 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in FY 87 in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, other education, and research at colleges and universities. Other education went up and down in constant dollars during the early 1980s and began to rise in FY 86. However, postsecondary education did not show any increase until FY 88, then dropped in FY 90 and FY 92, went up in FY 93, dropped in FY 94, went up in FY 95, and then dropped again in FY 96 and FY 97. The main reason for the decline following 1980 was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs. Another reason for the drop is the Federal Family Education Loan program. Lower interest rates, defaults on student loans, and special allowance payments to lenders reduced costs (see tables A and C in appendix).

Between FY 80 and FY 83, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation dropped almost 14 percent after adjustment for inflation (see table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (18 percent) and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. After 1983, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation began to rise again, increasing 54 percent by 1997 after adjustment for inflation (see table A in appendix). This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (61 percent), "other" education (48 percent), research at colleges and universities (40 percent), and an increase of 156 percent for off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Postsecondary education, however, showed a decline of 10 percent during the same period. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education are estimated to have increased 34 percent between FY 83 and FY 97 in constant dollars.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real dollars between FY 80 and FY 97 (191 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tend to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affect the number and volume of student loans.

Figure 1.--Federal program support for education, by level or other educational purpose, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1965 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 1997; and unpublished data.

Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1997

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97*	Percent change, FY 87 to FY 97*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97*
	1980	1987	1990	1997*			
Total	**$39.3**	**$50.7**	**$62.8**	**$100.5**	**155.4**	**98.1**	**60.0**
Federal programs, on-budget	34.5	41.2	51.6	73.1	111.8	77.4	41.5
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4.9	9.5	11.2	27.4	464.9	187.8	145.2

*Estimated.

Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 1997

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97*	Percent change, FY 87 to FY 97*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97*
	1980	1987	1990	1997*			
Total	**$76.3**	**$69.2**	**$76.6**	**$100.5**	**31.7**	**45.3**	**31.3**
Federal programs, on-budget	66.9	56.2	62.9	73.1	9.3	30.1	16.1
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	9.4	13.0	13.6	27.4	191.3	111.1	101.2

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998*. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

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Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be $73.1 billion for FY 97. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 112 percent between FY 80 and FY 97. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is 9 percent between FY 80 and FY 97 (see tables 2A and 2B and table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 13 years, rising by 35 percent in constant dollars between 1984 and 1997, following a decline between 1980 and 1984. Almost half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 1997.

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, $36.6 billion or 50 percent in FY 97. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 18 percent between FY 80 and FY 97 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decrease in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall.

Postsecondary education programs received $15.4 billion of federal program support, or 21 percent of federal education funds in FY 97. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 1997 (28 percent). The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 97 no funds were spent. The second program, Social Security postsecondary benefits program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 80, $1.6 billion was spent in Social Security postsecondary benefits. Another reason for the decline is that federal payments for interest rates on student loans while borrowers are in school and during the grace period have gone down.

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $15.9 billion, or 22 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 97. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 41 percent between FY 80 and FY 97.

The remaining 7 percent of federal program support, or about $5.1 billion, is for "other" education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. Funding for these "other" education programs increased 71 percent from FY 80 to FY 97, after adjustment for inflation. Funding for these "other" education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but has risen since FY 86 (see figure 1 and table A in appendix).

Table 2A.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1997

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1984	1987	1990	1997*	FY 80 to FY 97*	FY 84 to FY 97*	FY 87 to FY 97*	FY 90 to FY 97*
Total	**$34.5**	**$36.3**	**$41.2**	**$51.6**	**$73.1**	**111.8**	**101.5**	**77.4**	**41.5**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	15.3	17.5	22.0	36.6	128.6	139.6	108.9	66.6
Postsecondary education	11.1	10.3	10.3	13.7	15.4	38.7	49.3	49.7	12.9
Other[1]	1.5	2.7	2.8	3.4	5.1	230.9	89.1	81.7	51.5
Research at educational institutions	5.8	7.9	10.5	12.6	15.9	174.0	100.2	50.8	26.1

*Estimated.

Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1997

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1984	1987	1990	1997*	FY 80 to FY 97*	FY 84 to FY 97*	FY 87 to FY 97*	FY 90 to FY 97*
Total	**$66.9**	**$54.2**	**$56.2**	**$62.9**	**$73.1**	**9.3**	**34.7**	**30.1**	**16.1**
Elementary and secondary	31.1	22.9	23.9	26.8	36.6	17.9	60.2	53.2	36.7
Postsecondary education	21.6	15.4	14.0	16.6	15.4	-28.5	-0.2	9.8	-7.3
Other[1]	3.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	5.1	70.7	26.4	33.2	24.3
Research at educational institutions	11.2	11.9	14.4	15.4	15.9	41.3	33.9	10.6	3.4

* Estimated.

[1] Includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

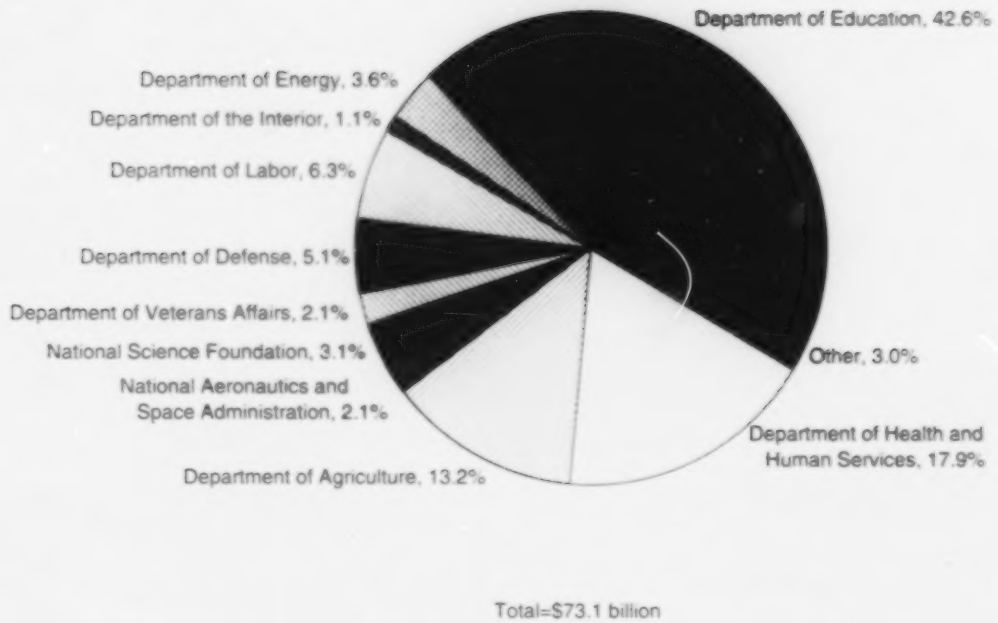
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research. ED's estimated FY 97 program funds were $31.1 billion—43 percent of the total (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$7.1 billion, or 45 percent of the total spent on research.

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 9 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 97, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $4.6 billion to $1.6 billion (66 percent) between FY 80 and FY 97, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill, limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill, which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 209 percent in constant dollars between FY 90 and FY 97. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from $0.5 billion to $1.5 billion, an increase of 206 percent between FY 80 and FY 97 (see table 3). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table C in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, seven had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 80 and FY 97. Only the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Energy, and the Department of the Interior showed a decrease. However, between FY 90 and FY 97 the Department of Veterans Affairs (69 percent) and the Department of the Interior (4 percent) showed increases, and during that same time period the Department of Defense (15 percent) and the Department of Energy (16 percent) registered a decrease after adjusting for inflation (see table 3).

Figure 2.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 1997


Department of Education, 42.6%
Department of Energy, 3.6%
Department of the Interior, 1.1%
Department of Labor, 6.3%
Department of Defense, 5.1%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 2.1%
National Science Foundation, 3.1%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.1%
Department of Agriculture, 13.2%
Other, 3.0%
Department of Health and Human Services, 17.9%

Total=$73.1 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998*; and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1995, 1996, and 1997*.

Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1987, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 87		FY 90		FY 97*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97*
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	**$66.9**	**100.0**	**$56.2**	**100.0**	**$62.9**	**100.0**	**$73.1**	**100.0**	**9.3**	**16.1**
Dept. of Education (ED)	25.5	38.1	23.0	41.0	28.3	44.9	31.1	42.6	22.1	10.0
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	10.9	16.3	8.3	14.8	9.7	15.4	13.1	17.9	20.0	34.7
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	8.8	13.2	7.1	12.6	7.6	12.1	9.7	13.2	9.2	26.6
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.6	5.4	3.1	5.5	3.1	4.9	4.6	6.3	27.2	50.1
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	3.0	4.5	5.0	9.0	4.4	7.0	3.7	5.1	23.5	–15.0
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	3.1	4.7	3.1	5.5	3.1	5.0	2.6	3.6	–16.2	–16.4
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.6	2.3	1.7	3.1	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.1	43.0	15.8
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	4.6	6.8	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	–65.8	68.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.1	206.4	13.9
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	–6.5	3.9
All other federal agencies	4.5	6.7	1.7	3.1	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.0	–50.7	23.2

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Almost 43 percent of the $36.6 billion spent by the federal government in FY 97 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table C in appendix). ED is the largest provider of elementary and secondary funds. Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are: Education for the Disadvantaged (the second largest single federally-funded elementary and secondary education program (20 percent)) derived from table C in the appendix; Education for the Handicapped; School Improvement programs, which includes, for example, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs, the Eisenhower Professional Development program, and the Innovative Education program; Vocational and Adult Education; and Impact Aid.

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities (24 percent), funds the child nutrition programs (the largest federally-funded elementary and secondary education programs (23 percent)). Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (14 percent), which funds the Head Start program for preschool children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. HHS also funds the Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) work programs created by the Family Support Act of 1988, which provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills training programs for parents with dependent children on AFDC. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of Defense (DOD) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $11.7 billion, or 76 percent of the $15.4 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 97. The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) programs and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support. ED also has a new program, Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program, that was

phased-in beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized this new program. FDSL provides loans to students primarily through postsecondary institutions using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. Although these capital amounts are not considered on-budget, the subsidy costs associated with them are considered as an on-budget outlay. The second largest provider of postsecondary education funds, the Department of Veterans Affairs, funds programs under the new GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Defense, the third largest provider of funds for postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers. The Department of Health and Human Services, the fourth largest provider, supports college education through its Health Training programs and National Institutes of Health training grants.

Other Education Programs

Other education programs provide funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad, and some miscellaneous research. In FY 97, almost two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and almost 8 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. Next are the Agency for International Development and the Corporation for National and Community Service, which is a new agency, established through the National Service Trust Act of 1993, that provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for two years, to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education starting in FY 94. The Library of Congress, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Archives and Records Administration, and the National Endowment for the Humanities also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs. The largest "other" education program in FY 97 was the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program (53 percent) funded through the Department of Education.

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $7.1 billion, or 45 percent of the $15.9 billion of federal support going to research in FY 97, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy ($2.6 billion) and the National Science Foundation ($2.0 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($1.5 billion) and the Department of Defense ($1.5 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 97. The Department of Education provided $413 million in FY 97 (see table 4 and table C in appendix).

Table 4.—The largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1987, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97*
	FY 80	FY 87	FY 90	FY 97*		
	Elementary and secondary					
Total	**$31.1**	**$23.9**	**$26.8**	**$36.6**	**17.9**	**36.7**
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	6.5	5.5	6.1	8.3	26.2	36.2
Education for the disadvantaged (ED)	6.2	4.4	5.5	7.2	16.4	32.1
Head Start (HHS)	1.4	1.5	1.8	4.0	179.3	125.6
Training programs (DOL)	2.7	2.2	2.2	3.4	28.8	60.1
Special education (ED)	1.6	1.8	2.0	3.4	115.0	73.9
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	–4.3	0.3
School improvement programs (ED)	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	–0.6	4.9
Job Corps (DOL)	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	25.8	27.2
Impact aid (ED)	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	–32.7	–9.5
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	30.3	–18.8
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.5	2.8	3.4	4.3	–34.6	26.4
	Postsecondary education					
Total (on-budget)	**$21.6**	**14.0**	**$16.6**	**$15.4**	**–28.5**	**–7.3**
Student financial assistance (ED)	7.1	6.5	7.2	7.6	6.4	5.3
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)	2.7	3.5	5.3	2.6	–6.2	–51.9
Other postsecondary programs	11.7	4.1	4.1	5.3	–55.0	28.4
	Other					
Total	**$3.0**	**$3.8**	**$4.1**	**$5.1**	**70.7**	**24.3**
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.8	1.9	2.2	2.7	226.5	24.5
Other education programs	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	11.4	24.0
	Research					
Total	**$11.2**	**$14.4**	**$15.4**	**$15.9**	**41.3**	**3.4**
Research (HHS)	4.0	5.4	6.0	7.1	75.7	19.0
Research (DOE)	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	–8.5	–15.1
Research (NSF)	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	36.5	13.2
Research (NASA)	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	206.2	13.8
Research (DOD)	1.2	2.4	2.3	1.5	19.3	–34.7
Other research programs	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	3.2	24.3

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table C in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

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Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

Federal Family Education Loans

Nonfederal funds in this report have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and parents. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to some 7,100 lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to 36 state and private nonprofit guaranty agencies who serve as insurance intermediaries between the government and FFEL lenders for loan defaults. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program was reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and supplemented by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which was recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program. In addition to the creation of Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in the FFEL program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

Federal Direct Student Loans

The new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program (William D. Ford Direct Loans) is a streamlined student loan system that began making loans as of July 1, 1994, and began to operate along with the FFEL system. The FDSL program had approximately 7 percent of the total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans) in 1994–95, and expanded to 30 percent in 1995–96 and is expected to account for 36 percent in 1996–97. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. The government's ability to borrow funds at relatively low interest rates and its ability to contract for low cost loan servicing may make the Direct Loan program less expensive than the subsidies paid to lenders and guaranty agencies in the FFEL program. The on-budget support includes administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support is the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

Perkins Loans

The Perkins Loans program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 2,700 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loans revolving funds. These revolving funds represent nearly 40 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), institutional matching funds (the institutions' contributions are the nonfederal funds), repayments on previous loans, and reimbursements for cancellations. Under current law, institutions provide one dollar for every three federal dollars. There are also Perkins Loans cancellations payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers. Institutional funds are reimbursed by the federal government for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations, such as teaching in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, nursing, special education teachers, or military service in areas of hostility. These cancellations payments are on-budget funds. The annual maximum amount a student can borrow under the Perkins Loans program is $3,000 for undergraduates and $5,000 for graduate and professional students.

Income Contingent Loans

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992, the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Act Amendments and the remaining funds were transferred to the Perkins Loans, College Work-Study, and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One feature of the former ICL repayment program became a

standard feature in student loans in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which is that the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loans and the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans and for collecting loans, that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loans and the ICL programs are the on-budget funds and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

State Student Incentive Grants

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states choose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, 28 states had undergraduate grant programs. Now all states participate and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level.

Work-Study Program

Under the Work-Study program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part-time, typically in on-campus jobs. In 1992 the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. In 1993 through 1997 the institutional-matching share was 25 percent or 50 percent in the case of private for-profit employers. Institutions are required to use at least 5 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs beginning in award year 1994–95. The Department of Education has waived the 25 percent institutional matching requirement for students who tutor kindergarten and elementary school students in reading, effective for the 1997–98 academic year.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is "campus-based" like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to $4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Summary

Some $27.4 billion in off-budget support and nonfederal funds that are generated by federal legislation and do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget assisted postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 97. These funds constituted 27 percent of the total federal support for education. These funds associated with postsecondary education, combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $58.7 billion in FY 97, or about 58 percent of the total federal support for education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling $17.0 billion were made in FY 97. The FDSL loans accounted for $9.9 billion in FY 97 and the Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional $50 million in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 97, it is estimated that the SSIG program aided students with $50 million in state-appropriated SSIG expenditures used to match federal funds. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to $200 million, and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $200 million.

Table 5A.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in millions of **current** dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97[1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 97[1]		
Total	**$4,855.7**	**$11,187.2**	**$27,430.8**	**464.9**	**145.2**
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student loans	—	—	9,938.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education loans	4,598.0	10,826.0	16,965.0	269.0	56.7
Perkins loans	31.8	15.0	52.7	65.8	251.0
Income Contingent loans[2]	—	0.5	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	76.5	59.2	50.0	-34.6	-15.5
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	48.8	184.6	—	278.3
Work-study aid	149.4	237.7	240.5	61.0	1.2

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

Table 5B.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in millions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97[1]
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 97[1]		
Total	**$9,415.1**	**$13,635.6**	**$27,430.8**	**191.3**	**101.2**
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student loans	—	—	9,938.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education loans	8,915.5	13,195.4	16,965.0	90.3	28.6
Perkins loans	61.6	18.3	52.7	-14.5	188.0
Income Contingent loans[2]	—	0.6	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	148.3	72.1	50.0	-66.3	-30.7
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	59.5	184.6	—	210.4
Work-study aid	289.7	289.7	240.5	-17.0	-17.0

[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

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Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. For example, deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize their deductions. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes of interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Altogether federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $22.1 billion in FY 90, reflecting a decrease of 14 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see table A in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction may have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 1990

[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 75	FY 80	FY 85	FY 89	FY 90	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90	Percent change, FY 89 to FY 90
In current dollars	$8.6	$13.3	$18.0	$16.9	$18.1	36.2	7.4
In constant dollars	24.8	25.8	26.0	21.4	22.1	−14.4	3.3

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, contractor reports by Stephen M. Barro: "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988"; and "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990." (See table A in appendix.)

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional education institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs, for out-of-pocket expenses, and off-campus housing), some to banks and other lenders (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), college students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities. (See figure 3, tables 7A, 7B, and tables D, E, and F in appendix). Also tabulated are "multiple" recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and "other" recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same IHEs.

Table 7A.—Federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 97[1]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97[1]
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$39.3**	**100.0**	**$62.8**	**100.0**	**$100.5**	**100.0**	**155.4**	**60.0**
Local education agencies	10.9	27.8	13.9	22.1	21.2	21.1	94.2	52.9
State education agencies	1.4	3.5	3.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	282.8	62.3
College students[2]	9.1	23.2	10.5	16.8	19.5	19.4	113.1	84.5
Institutions of higher education	11.2	28.6	20.4	32.5	31.3	31.2	178.9	53.5
Federal government	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.2	3.2	135.1	34.0
Multiple types	2.5	6.4	5.5	8.8	11.3	11.2	348.4	103.9
Other	2.8	7.0	6.7	10.7	8.6	8.6	212.9	28.3

[1] Estimated.
[2] This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See methodology section for estimation procedures.

Table 7B.—Federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 97[1]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97[1]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97[1]
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$76.3**	**100.0**	**$76.6**	**100.0**	**$100.5**	**100.0**	**31.7**	**31.3**
Local education agencies	21.2	27.8	16.9	22.1	21.2	21.1	0.2	25.4
State education agencies	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	97.4	33.2
College students[2]	17.7	23.2	12.9	16.8	19.5	19.4	9.9	51.4
Institutions of higher education	21.8	28.6	24.9	32.5	31.3	31.2	43.8	25.9
Federal government	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	21.2	9.9
Multiple types	4.9	6.4	6.7	8.8	11.3	11.2	131.3	67.3
Other	5.4	7.0	8.2	10.7	8.6	8.6	61.4	5.3

[1] Estimated.
[2] This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

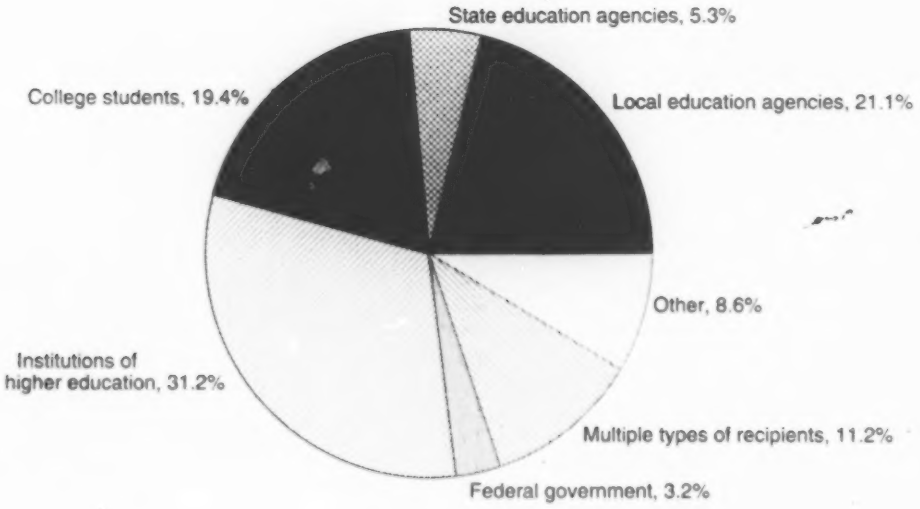
NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables D, E, and F in appendix.)

Federal support for education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to $100.5 billion in FY 97. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, college students, multiple recipients, other, SEAs, and the federal government (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 32 percent between FY 80 and FY 97, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs remained relatively stable, after adjustment for inflation. There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 97 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and other recipients. The growth in funds to multiple recipients and SEAs was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Head Start program. Funds for the "other" category rose by 61 percent between FY 80 and FY 97. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program (see tables 8A, 8B, and tables D and F in appendix).

In FY 97 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 21 percent of all federal education support. College students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the "other" education level. IHEs received virtually all of the research funds. IHEs were also the largest recipient of total federal support (31 percent). Most of the off-budget support and nonfederal funds went to college students and IHEs.

Figure 3.--Total federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1997



Total = $100.5 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1995, 1996, and 1997;* and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

In FY 97 (see table F in appendix), ED was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients. The largest provider for "college students" was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education (ED). The largest provider for IHEs was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services; for the federal category, the Department of Defense; for the multiple category of recipients, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor; and for the "other" category of recipients, the off-budget support and the nonfederal funds, and the Department of Education.

Table 8A.—Federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$39.3**	**$10.9**	**$1.4**	**$9.1**	**$11.2**	**$1.4**	**$2.5**	**$2.8**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	0.9	1.6	(1)	0.7	1.9	(1)
Postsecondary	11.1	—	0.1	5.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Research	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	4.9	—	0.1	2.1	1.6	—	—	1.0
1990 total	**62.8**	**13.9**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**20.4**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**6.7**
Elementary and secondary	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.7
Other	3.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	—	0.8	0.4	0.6
Research	12.6	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	11.2	—	0.2	4.9	3.7	—	—	2.4
1997 total[2]	**100.5**	**21.2**	**5.3**	**19.5**	**31.3**	**3.2**	**11.3**	**8.6**
Elementary and secondary	36.6	21.2	2.5	1.1	0.2	1.9	9.7	(1)
Postsecondary	15.4	—	0.1	6.9	5.3	0.2	0.6	2.3
Other	5.1	(1)	2.2	(1)	—	1.1	1.0	0.9
Research	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	27.4	—	0.6	11.5	10.0	—	—	5.4

[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Estimated.
—Not applicable.

Table 8B.—Federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$76.3**	**$21.2**	**$2.7**	**$17.7**	**$21.8**	**$2.7**	**$4.9**	**$5.4**
Elementary and secondary	31.1	21.2	1.7	3.0	(1)	1.4	3.7	(1)
Postsecondary	21.6	—	0.2	10.5	7.4	0.3	0.6	2.6
Other	3.0	(1)	0.7	(1)	(1)	0.9	0.6	0.8
Research	11.2	—	—	—	11.2	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	9.4	—	0.2	4.1	3.1	—	—	2.0
1990 total	**76.6**	**16.9**	**4.0**	**12.9**	**24.9**	**3.0**	**6.7**	**8.2**
Elementary and secondary	26.8	16.9	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.7	5.5	0.1
Postsecondary	16.6	—	0.3	6.0	4.9	0.2	0.7	4.4
Other	4.1	(1)	1.9	(1)	—	1.0	0.5	0.8
Research	15.4	—	—	—	15.4	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	13.6	—	0.3	5.9	4.6	—	—	2.9
1997 total [2]	**100.5**	**21.2**	**5.3**	**19.5**	**31.3**	**3.2**	**11.3**	**8.6**
Elementary and secondary	36.6	21.2	2.5	1.1	0.2	1.9	9.7	(1)
Postsecondary	15.4	—	0.1	6.9	5.3	0.2	0.6	2.3
Other	5.1	(1)	2.2	(1)	—	1.1	1.0	0.9
Research	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	27.4	—	0.6	11.5	10.0	—	—	5.4

[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Estimated.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See tables 7A and 7B for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables D, E, and F in appendix.)

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private) rose from $339.0 billion in FY 80 to an estimated $564.2 billion in FY 97,[4] an increase of 66 percent after being adjusted for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget support, nonfederal funds, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from $45.7 billion to $57.9 billion,[5] or 27 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, LEAs and SEAs increased 11 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 97, and total federal support to IHEs increased 44 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the more rapid rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 97. Between FY 90 and FY 97, however, the share of federal support increased slightly.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 75 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 55 percent in FY 97. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture (41 percent) (see table F in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 76 percent between FY 80 and FY 97, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for IHEs increased 15 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for IHEs increased 219 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 14 percent in FY 97. Between FYs 90 and 97, the share of federal support increased slightly.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and on-budget funds from the Department of Health and Human Services and from the Department of Education were the largest providers of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 32 percent, 24 percent, and 16 percent, respectively, of the FY 97 total. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were the Department of Energy, 8 percent; National Science Foundation, 7 percent; the Department of Defense, 5 percent; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 5 percent. Of all types of recipients, IHEs received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that tables 9A and 9B undercount federal support because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and IHEs (see tables D, E, and F in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the "federal" category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

[4] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1997*.

[5] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

Table 9A.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 97[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97[2]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97[2]
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1997 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$381.5	100.0	$564.2	100.0	240.6	47.9
Federal support[3]	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.9	57.9	10.2	145.7	54.0
On-budget	21.9	13.2	33.6	8.8	47.4	8.4	116.7	40.9
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	20.8	3.7	139.6	47.1
Federally generated[4]	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	10.5	1.9	516.6	165.4
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$231.0	100.0	$339.7	100.0	229.3	47.1
Federal support[5]	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.4	26.5	7.8	115.4	54.7
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.3	26.0	7.7	112.5	53.4
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.5	15.7	4.6	145.1	49.9
Federally generated[4]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	498.5	159.2
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$150.6	100.0	$224.5	100.0	259.4	49.1
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.6	31.3	13.9	178.9	53.5
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.1	21.4	9.5	122.1	28.2
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	5.1	2.3	124.0	39.1
Federally generated[4]	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	10.0	4.4	517.6	165.8

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes all LFA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8A.
[4] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[5] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8A.

Table 9B.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:[1] Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1997

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 97 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 97[2]		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 97[2]	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 97[2]
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1997 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$337.6	100.0	$475.4	100.0	$564.2	100.0	66.4	18.2
Federal support[3]	45.7	14.2	45.8	9.9	57.9	10.2	26.7	26.4
On-budget	42.4	13.2	41.0	8.8	47.4	8.4	11.8	15.6
Dept. of Education	16.8	5.2	17.2	3.7	20.8	3.7	23.6	20.7
Federally generated[4]	3.3	1.0	4.8	1.0	10.5	1.9	218.0	117.8
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$210.3	100.0	$287.8	100.0	$339.7	100.0	60.9	17.5
Federal support[5]	23.9	11.9	20.9	7.4	26.5	7.8	11.1	26.9
On-budget	23.7	11.9	20.7	7.3	26.0	7.7	9.6	25.8
Dept. of Education	12.4	6.2	12.8	4.5	15.7	4.6	26.4	23.0
Federally generated[4]	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	208.7	112.7
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	$127.3	100.0	$187.6	100.0	$224.5	100.0	75.6	19.1
Federal support	21.8	18.0	24.9	13.6	31.3	13.9	43.8	25.9
On-budget	18.7	15.4	20.3	11.1	21.4	9.5	14.5	5.2
Dept. of Education	4.4	3.6	4.4	2.4	5.1	2.3	15.5	14.2
Federally generated[4]	3.1	2.6	4.6	2.5	10.0	4.4	218.5	118.1

[1] Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8B.
[4] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[5] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 25–27.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1997; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data (see tables D, E, and F in current dollars in appendix).

Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *Budget of the United States Government*, FY 1967 to 1998 editions and from the Department of Education, budget office. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1997. All FY 97 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998*.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances*. Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems*. The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). The Medicare program funds medical training costs of "direct medical education" (DME) expenses in hospitals. These costs include the salaries of teachers, residents, supervisors, and administrators and education-related expenses such as classrooms. The DME costs are based on Medicare's share of costs associated with running residency training programs. Medicare has also recognized "indirect medical education" (IME) expenses, which are estimated payments for the higher patient care costs that teaching hospitals experience. Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 90. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but we do know that since the 1960s these programs did exist and were funded. Table C in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report is comparing dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 97.

The federal government began financing the medical education establishment in the 1960s. Its support is primarily through Medicare, but there are other programs in the Department of Defense, in the professional development education programs; the Department of Health and Human Services, health professionals training programs, National Health Service Corps scholarships program, National Institute of Health training grants, health teaching facilities program; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, initiatives in allying regional hospitals with medical schools. Eventually, the Department of Veterans Affairs helped create new state medical schools and expanded its support of medical education faculty and residents.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

The National Center for Education Statistics reports all federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by OMB in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES. In the past, OMB prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government*. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from the scope of programs reported from the OMB series. Nonfederal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an an-

nual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. Federal tax expenditures data are from reports prepared under contract (''Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984''; ''Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988''; and ''Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990'') for the NCES, U.S. Department of Education.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's ''Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984'' (U.S. Department of Education); and OMB's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount the amount received by IHEs, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a ''multiple recipients'' category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1980 where the CCD survey reports $9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $8.9 billion for FY 1980, whereas this report has $11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30), which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as ''federal'' receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for the individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal student financial aid programs, such as FFEL and FDSL, are specifically excluded from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey. Off-budget support and nonfederal support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1998*) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator
1965	0.2227
1970	0.2765
1975	0.3921
1980	0.5819
1981	0.6421
1982	0.6865
1983	0.7195
1984	0.7545
1985	0.7829
1986	0.8050
1987	0.8273
1988	0.8546
1989	0.8902
1990	0.9257
1991	0.9695
1992	1.000
1993	1.0252
1994	1.0492
1995	1.0745
1996	1.0991
1997	1.1283

Definitions

Appropriations—budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Constant dollars—sometimes called real dollars, dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Current dollars—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Federal funds—the on-budget funds.

Federal funds composite deflator—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Federal support—the on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

Federal tax expenditures—revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Fiscal year (FY)—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Forward funding—funds that are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending in following years.

Loan volume—the capital provided by the federal government on FDSL loans and the capital provided by private lenders on the FFEL loans. These are off-budget and nonfederal funds.

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation—funds that are generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

Obligations—binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

Off-budget support—certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

On-budget funds—funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

Other education—includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

Outlays—a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

Revenues—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Appendix

Tables

Table A.—Federal support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs	On-budget support[1]					Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation								Estimated federal tax expenditures for education[9]
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Off-budget support	Nonfederal funds						
								Federal Direct Student Loan[2]	Federal Family Education Loan Program[3]	Perkins Loans[4]	Income Contingent Loans[5]	State Student Incentive Grants[6]	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[7]	Work-Study aid[8]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Current dollars								
1965	$5,354.7	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	$23.7	—	—	$16.1	—	—	—	$7.6	—
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	—	$770.0	21.0	—	—	—	41.6	—
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,617.2	7,644.0	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	—	1,233.0	35.7	—	—	—	114.7	$8,605.0
1980	39,349.2	34,493.5	16,027.7	11,115.9	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,855.7	—	4,598.0	31.8	—	$20.0	—	149.4	13,320.0
1981	44,296.7	36,621.3	15,903.7	12,260.0	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,675.4	—	7,433.0	20.7	—	76.5	—	145.2	16,360.0
1982	40,292.7	34,455.1	14,839.2	11,023.3	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,837.5	—	5,597.0	19.8	—	76.5	—	148.7	16,180.0
1983	41,709.4	34,883.9	14,527.8	10,918.1	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,825.5	—	6,582.0	19.8	—	72.0	—	163.7	16,725.0
1984	44,042.4	36,271.0	15,292.4	10,329.7	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,771.4	—	7,520.0	17.9	—	60.0	—	157.5	17,090.0
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	11,174.4	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	—	8,467.0	21.4	—	76.0	—	161.1	18,035.0
1986	48,357.3	39,962.9	17,049.9	11,283.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	—	8,142.0	20.2	—	72.7	—	159.5	19,460.0
1987	50,724.6	41,194.7	17,535.7	10,300.0	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	—	9,272.0	20.9	$0.6	76.0	—	160.4	19,590.0
1988	54,078.9	43,454.4	18,564.9	10,657.5	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.5	—	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	73.0	—	150.4	16,190.0
1989	59,537.4	48,269.6	19,809.5	13,269.9	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	—	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	$22.0	215.0	16,890.0
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.4	13,650.9	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,187.2	—	10,826.0	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7	18,140.0
1991	70,371.7	57,595.7	25,418.0	14,703.6	3,698.6	13,775.4	12,776.1	—	12,372.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	—
1992	74,477.9	60,479.8	27,926.9	14,364.1	3,992.0	14,176.9	13,998.0	—	13,568.0	17.3	0.5	72.0	97.2	242.9	—
1993	84,741.5	68,250.9	30,834.3	17,844.0	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	$813.0	16,524.0	29.3	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	—
1994	92,778.2	75,420.4	32,304.4	16,173.8	4,483.7	15,289.1	24,527.3	5,161.0	23,214.0	52.7	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	—
1995	95,807.6	71,636.3	33,623.8	17,614.9	4,719.7	15,677.9	24,171.2	8,357.0	18,519.0	52.7	—	63.4	184.6	190.5	—
1996	96,248.9	70,743.4	34,391.5	15,772.3	4,828.0	15,751.6	25,505.5	9,938.0	16,711.0	52.7	—	31.3	184.6	190.5	—
1997[10]	100,501.2	73,070.4	36,634.8	15,417.7	5,125.2	15,892.7	27,430.8		16,965.0			50.0		240.5	—
							Constant fiscal year 1997 dollars[11]								
1965	$27,129.5	$27,009.4	$9,842.0	$6,067.1	$1,898.2	$9,202.1	$120.1	—	—	$81.6	—	—	—	$38.5	—
1970	54,513.7	51,116.3	23,792.0	14,068.8	3,936.7	9,316.7	3,397.5	—	$3,142.1	85.6	—	—	—	169.8	—
1975	71,051.8	67,013.5	30,551.9	21,996.3	4,628.5	9,836.8	4,038.3	—	3,548.1	102.6	—	$57.6	—	330.1	$24,761.6
1980	76,297.8	66,882.7	31,077.6	21,553.6	3,003.0	11,248.5	9,415.1	—	8,915.5	61.6	—	148.3	—	289.7	25,827.4
1981	77,838.3	64,351.1	27,946.0	21,543.3	3,834.5	11,027.2	13,487.2	—	13,061.3	36.3	—	134.4	—	255.1	28,783.0
1982	66,223.2	56,628.9	24,389.1	18,117.4	3,279.1	10,843.2	9,594.3	—	9,199.0	32.6	—	118.3	—	244.4	26,592.7
1983	65,407.6	54,704.0	22,782.2	17,121.5	3,456.5	11,343.9	10,703.6	—	10,321.7	31.1	—	94.1	—	256.7	26,227.7
1984	65,862.2	54,240.7	22,868.7	15,447.2	4,053.2	11,871.5	11,621.6	—	11,245.6	26.8	—	113.7	—	235.5	25,556.9
1985	68,821.2	56,246.2	24,357.9	16,104.3	3,037.4	12,746.6	12,575.0	—	12,202.5	30.8	—	109.5	—	232.2	25,991.7
1986	67,778.3	56,012.6	23,897.5	15,815.2	3,672.3	12,627.6	11,765.7	—	11,411.9	28.3	—	101.9	—	223.6	27,275.4
1987	69,179.9	56,182.8	23,915.8	14,047.5	3,846.6	14,372.9	12,997.1	—	12,645.5	28.5	$0.8	103.7	—	218.8	26,717.5
1988	71,398.6	57,371.4	24,510.6	14,070.8	3,936.5	14,853.6	14,027.2	—	13,704.4	27.2	0.6	96.4	—	198.6	21,375.1
1989	75,461.8	61,180.1	25,107.9	16,819.2	4,031.0	15,222.1	14,281.6	—	13,863.6	25.8	0.7	91.1	$27.9	272.5	21,407.5
1990	76,558.6	62,922.9	26,795.9	16,638.6	4,123.4	15,365.0	13,635.6	—	13,195.4	18.3	0.6	72.1	59.5	289.7	22,110.1
1991	81,898.3	67,029.6	29,581.4	17,112.0	4,304.4	16,031.8	14,868.7	—	14,398.5	20.2	0.6	73.9	102.1	273.5	—
1992	84,033.4	68,239.4	31,509.9	16,229.6	4,504.1	15,995.8	15,794.0	—	15,308.8	19.6	0.6	81.2	109.7	274.1	—
1993	93,263.6	74,553.0	33,935.2	19,638.5	4,520.2	16,459.1	18,710.6	—	18,185.7	32.2	—	79.7	203.2	209.7	—
1994	99,772.8	73,396.4	34,739.8	17,393.1	4,821.7	16,441.8	26,376.4	$874.3	24,964.1	56.6	—	77.9	198.5	204.9	—
1995	100,604.6	75,223.1	35,307.3	18,496.9	4,956.0	16,462.9	25,381.5	5,419.4	19,446.2	55.3	—	66.6	193.9	200.1	—
1996	98,806.0	72,622.9	35,305.2	16,191.3	4,956.3	16,170.1	26,183.1	8,579.0	17,155.0	31.9	—	32.1	189.5	195.6	—
1997[10]	100,501.2	73,070.4	36,634.8	15,417.7	5,125.2	15,892.7	27,430.8	9,938.0	16,965.0	52.7	—	50.0	184.6	240.5	—

[1] On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

[2] The Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, provides students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but provides loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. This program is an off-budget support program.

[3] Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

[4] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/3 of the federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

[5] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates.

[6] Required state matching contributions.

[7] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

[8] Employer contributions to student earnings.

[9] Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

[10] Estimated.

[11] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1997; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988," and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1970 to FY 1990" by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1997.)

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Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$5,331,016**	**$12,536,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$34,455,134**	**$34,883,900**	**$36,271,011**	**$39,027,876**	**$39,962,901**	**$41,194,718**
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	14,109,272	14,585,625	15,534,737	16,701,065	17,740,051	16,879,827
Department of Agriculture	788,927	980,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,107,473	4,340,869	4,616,372	4,782,274	5,041,317	5,189,779
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	60,150	55,090	55,160	55,114	64,613	38,896
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	2,097,256	2,487,597	2,625,146	3,119,213	3,354,588	3,695,617
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	1,751,803	1,933,068	2,042,881	2,247,822	2,181,391	2,256,799
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	5,604,470	4,968,658	4,902,016	5,322,356	5,316,853	6,104,812
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	52,768	5,314	969	2,158	2,000	438	342	463
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	476,030	484,314	576,779	549,479	454,273	485,922
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	57,890	68,700	62,282	66,802	72,191	79,815
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,799,315	1,833,392	1,755,839	1,948,685	1,976,960	2,258,631
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	21,181	23,813	23,088	23,820	23,401	24,288
Department of Transportation	—	27,534	52,290	54,712	75,404	82,139	83,931	82,035	66,214	75,360
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	266,980	287,300	287,905	290,276	41,257	19,279
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,978,872	1,672,348	1,445,049	1,289,849	1,055,948	1,002,109
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	—	—	7,081	2,833	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,368
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	205,177	173,629	236,983	198,807	198,929	240,827
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	37,838	45,786	19,032	7,626	2,899	4,919	4,745	6,582	5,445
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	67,798	43,557	43,700	60,521	69,718	67,465
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	91,615	97,516	97,385	107,340	101,844	126,942
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	290	290	1,946	2,625	1,195	351	1,828	290	290
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	37,300	44,200	50,894	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	1,895	1,667	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441	2,717
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	2,294	1,807	2,364	1,611	2,236	235	3,225
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	144,911	154,198	164,080	169,310	166,130	160,835
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	369,105	367,763	354,528	487,624	490,948	787,391
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,118	55,252	59,521
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	449	2,090	638	681	733	723	781	512
National Endowment for the Arts	—	340	4,754	5,220	4,823	4,701	5,197	5,536	5,188	5,394
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	8,459	63,955	142,586	115,818	123,315	127,571	125,671	121,125	124,407
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	854,665	907,917	1,035,746	1,147,115	1,147,273	1,270,415
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	38,150	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472	29,176
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	5,215	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191	6,545
United States Arms Control Agency	—	100	—	661	184	157	—	395	276	3,244
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	77,185	86,556	83,758	143,007	170,514	179,653
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	4,083
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	40	296	1,300	432	715	1,866

Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997[1]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	**$43,454,423**	**$48,269,575**	**$51,624,342**	**$57,595,864**	**$60,479,844**	**$67,749,619**	**$68,250,806**	**$71,636,320**	**$70,743,418**	**$73,070,374**
Department of Education	18,326,916	21,671,232	23,196,575	25,391,310	26,116,013	30,478,215	29,713,408	31,403,000	29,977,805	31,104,329
Department of Agriculture	5,481,976	5,793,616	6,260,843	6,875,216	7,586,729	8,067,050	8,494,772	9,092,089	9,276,943	9,657,266
Department of Commerce	38,553	47,586	53,835	67,204	80,510	74,354	85,423	88,929	80,516	74,479
Department of Defense	3,461,345	3,746,031	3,605,509	3,707,276	3,948,471	3,958,746	3,899,562	3,879,002	3,780,805	3,735,929
Department of Energy	2,385,966	2,563,978	2,561,950	2,738,862	2,917,137	2,787,423	2,671,660	2,892,314	2,558,609	2,609,288
Department of Health and Human Services	6,505,428	6,952,995	7,956,011	9,476,027	9,362,010	10,885,245	11,921,727	12,469,563	13,115,136	13,063,049
Department of Housing and Urban Development	51	186	118	48	203	401	856	1,813	1,400	987
Department of the Interior	528,409	542,466	630,537	844,830	715,382	723,448	698,649	702,796	674,286	798,383
Department of Justice	83,405	88,129	99,775	114,653	134,235	148,381	150,398	172,350	217,247	237,716
Department of Labor	2,272,228	2,277,556	2,511,380	3,214,695	3,709,531	4,241,590	4,015,434	3,967,914	4,089,440	4,593,150
Department of State	38,671	45,848	51,225	49,066	53,343	69,051	54,414	54,671	55,394	54,116
Department of Transportation	65,134	90,840	76,186	69,887	91,486	115,925	119,806	132,616	135,120	126,924
Department of the Treasury	32,768	39,511	41,715	60,356	51,779	56,912	63,301	49,496	59,673	61,081
Department of Veterans Affairs	966,549	896,435	757,476	783,789	1,047,579	1,145,168	1,381,925	1,324,382	1,420,661	1,557,191
Other agencies and programs:										
ACTION	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,800	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	242,650	227,864	249,788	209,016	245,199	242,907	266,582	290,580	325,894	303,024
Appalachian Regional Commission	6,377	6,145	93	3,907	7,608	7,974	10,242	10,623	8,322	8,322
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	753	1,033	1,941	2,900	3,023	2,789	3,000	3,000	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	279,000	335,000
Environmental Protection Agency	58,053	64,517	87,481	62,753	152,012	124,500	98,241	125,721	104,200	132,434
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	122,366	103,764	104,940	125,835	130,371	139,755	97,752	78,796	70,427	98,479
Federal Emergency Management Agency	290	77	215	33	261	78,467	85,200	170,400	7,500	8,300
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	2,815	2,851	2,883	2,968	2,401	2,894	2,323	3,000	3,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	3,094	4,305	5,447	6,612	7,462	12,213	13,000	6,000	6,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	13,200	10,005	191	531	885	1,298	1,464	2,000	2,000	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2,274	3,004	2,299	1,377	1,810	1,503	1,585	2,000	2,000	2,000
Library of Congress	160,505	177,954	189,827	279,745	296,044	311,453	312,724	241,000	252,000	269,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	899,897	978,778	1,093,303	1,275,970	1,383,422	1,374,042	1,418,765	1,757,900	1,617,301	1,518,077
National Archives and Records Administration	65,153	86,266	77,397	81,462	99,412	106,975	110,411	105,172	104,536	111,277
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	522	839	3,281	3,447	1,437	867	724	1,000	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	5,550	5,655	5,577	6,498	8,286	7,784	7,221	9,421	4,548	9,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	125,230	137,076	141,048	149,832	159,103	160,275	157,468	151,727	93,359	93,359
National Science Foundation	1,329,520	1,472,835	1,588,891	1,738,471	1,875,072	2,080,154	2,031,024	2,086,195	2,123,217	2,241,988
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25,676	25,690	42,328	23,860	27,418	22,934	20,227	22,188	12,958	15,890
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5,393	5,880	5,779	5,906	6,578	7,828	10,059	9,961	9,906	9,990
United States Arms Control Agency	2,633	1,619	25	89	100	25	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	189,464	185,521	201,547	208,181	237,226	288,059	230,493	294,800	257,400	210,600
United States Institute of Peace	3,476	7,232	7,621	8,238	11,350	10,468	10,794	12,000	11,000	12,000
Other agencies	1,870	947	686	1,616	1,532	1,622	—	500	1,415	2,745

[1] Estimated.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1982 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1997.)

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total, all programs	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$34,455,134**	**$34,883,900**	**$36,271,011**	**$39,027,876**	**$39,862,901**	**$41,194,718**
Elementary/secondary education programs	**$1,942,577**	**$5,830,442**	**$10,617,195**	**$16,027,886**	**$14,839,241**	**$14,527,848**	**$15,293,409**	**$16,901,334**	**$17,049,940**	**$17,535,707**
Department of Education[9]	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	6,456,322	5,986,633	6,220,820	7,296,702	7,551,973	7,554,487
Grants for the disadvantaged	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	2,954,438	2,645,688	3,077,304	4,206,754	3,404,687	3,209,923
Impact aid program[10]	349,671	656,372	618,711	590,170	546,299	548,205	577,676	647,402	684,311	704,197
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	751,130	552,590	631,537	526,401	618,850	889,478
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	78,353	69,603	71,588	82,328	62,067	39,638
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	167,114	163,268	167,400	157,539	119,601	141,483
Education for the handicapped	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,141,444	1,289,710	952,778	1,017,964	1,627,894	1,339,241
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	817,544	717,569	742,537	658,314	1,034,563	1,230,527
Education Reform - Goals 2000[11]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	3,528,208	3,727,171	3,992,808	4,134,906	4,428,143	4,562,093
Child nutrition programs[12]	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,019,724	3,278,133	3,536,378	3,664,561	3,819,734	4,044,830
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[13]	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	363,883	362,297	338,764	336,502	344,350	350,118
Special milk program[12]	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	22,884	14,912	16,000	15,993	15,267	15,446
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	121,717	71,829	101,666	117,850	248,792	151,699
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	5,399	1,348	337	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities[14]	—	—	—	54,816	5,399	1,348	337	—	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	514,993	564,885	694,946	831,625	903,493	861,393
Junior R.O.T.C.	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	42,300	50,400	44,300	55,600	58,600	57,440
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	386,693	414,485	546,072	613,437	691,437	664,941
Section VI schools[10]	—	—	—	—	86,000	100,000	104,574	162,588	153,456	139,012
Department of Energy[15]	100	200	300	77,633	19,985	40,798	22,469	23,031	21,385	12,061
Energy conservation for school buildings[16]	—	—	—	77,240	19,765	40,634	22,269	22,731	21,000	11,761
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	220	164	200	300	385	300
Department of Health and Human Services[17]	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,385,700	1,265,000	1,472,750	1,531,059	1,455,315	1,555,542
Head Start[18]	—	—	403,900	735,000	911,700	912,000	995,750	1,075,059	1,040,315	1,130,542
Payments to states for AFDC work programs[19]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Security student benefits[20]	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	474,000	353,000	477,000	456,000	415,000	425,000
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	328,584	346,242	393,529	389,810	308,089	344,183
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds: Payments to states—estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	124,480	123,670	170,645	127,369	98,606	87,437
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	49,108	20,220	24,221	59,016	5,615	36,455
Indian Education: Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	114,093	176,878	173,141	177,265	181,235	195,994
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[21]	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	40,497	25,077	25,029	25,675	22,053	22,824
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	406	397	493	485	580	1,473
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	25,620	30,462	31,759	36,117	39,684	44,531
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons[22]	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	5,066	8,230	7,377	8,292	8,744	8,744
Inmate programs[23]	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	20,554	22,232	24,382	27,825	30,940	35,787
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,790,400	1,827,000	1,751,039	1,945,268	1,976,619	2,258,199
Job Corps[24]	—	—	175,000	469,800	570,000	563,000	595,772	604,748	632,619	678,599
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[25]	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,220,400	1,264,000	1,155,267	1,340,520	1,344,000	1,579,600
Department of Transportation[26]	—	45	50	60	57	65	105	60	60	55
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[27]	—	45	50	60	57	65	105	60	60	55
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,728	273,728	273,278	273,728	25,085	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing:[28]										
State[29]	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,728	273,728	273,278	273,728	25,085	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[27]	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[30]	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	427,065	378,663	351,940	344,758	251,782	235,297
Noncollegiate and job training programs[31]	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	291,818	244,060	227,991	224,035	137,805	119,702
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[32]	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	116,285	117,598	110,187	107,480	103,159	105,947
Dependents' education[33]	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	18,962	17,005	13,762	13,243	10,818	9,648
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992[22,34]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[35]	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,936	2,801	4,589	4,632	4,632	5,323
National Endowment for the Arts:[36]	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,099	4,069	4,378	4,399	4,060	4,099
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,099	4,069	4,378	4,399	4,060	4,099
National Endowment for the Humanities[37]	—	20	149	330	418	510	462	321	460	352

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997--Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total, all programs	**$43,454,423**	**$48,269,575**	**$51,624,342**	**$57,595,884**	**$60,479,844**	**$67,740,618**	**$68,250,906**	**$71,636,320**	**$70,743,418**	**$73,070,374**
Elementary/secondary education programs	**$18,564,859**	**$19,809,528**	**$21,984,361**	**$25,418,031**	**$27,926,888**	**$30,834,326**	**$32,304,357**	**$33,623,809**	**$34,391,501**	**$36,634,611**
Department of Education[9]	8,098,436	8,869,300	9,681,313	10,865,336	12,057,746	13,058,974	13,769,196	14,029,000	14,323,770	15,663,123
Grants for the disadvantaged	4,027,559	4,185,357	4,494,111	5,218,749	6,158,813	6,615,047	6,845,651	6,808,000	7,020,460	7,234,818
Impact aid program[10]	707,539	755,477	816,366	753,530	794,794	432,153	829,952	808,000	952,277	900,957
School improvement programs	443,468	975,237	1,189,158	1,375,910	1,514,892	2,032,552	1,469,964	1,397,000	1,247,360	1,520,613
Indian education	18,339	65,683	69,451	65,639	68,523	99,925	79,095	71,000	77,402	67,471
Bilingual education	159,746	164,759	188,919	186,748	198,332	124,778	221,681	225,000	184,529	225,430
Education for the handicapped	1,465,985	1,880,751	1,616,623	2,174,358	2,243,338	2,564,070	2,980,328	3,177,000	3,222,180	3,425,900
Vocational and adult education	1,275,800	842,036	1,306,685	1,090,402	1,079,054	1,190,449	1,340,762	1,482,000	1,348,064	1,597,391
Education Reform - Goals 2000[11]	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,763	61,000	271,498	690,543
Department of Agriculture	4,806,766	5,104,502	5,528,950	6,074,735	6,714,082	7,154,483	7,604,447	8,201,294	8,408,072	8,795,195
Child nutrition programs[12]	4,286,242	4,555,581	4,977,075	5,536,966	6,126,983	6,596,588	7,043,699	7,644,789	7,875,000	8,264,000
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[13]	349,670	342,071	350,441	350,859	400,000	389,900	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Special milk program[12]	18,342	18,544	18,707	19,900	19,178	15,535	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	152,512	188,306	182,727	167,010	167,921	152,460	160,748	156,505	133,072	131,195
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities[14]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	988,265	1,059,259	1,097,876	1,253,105	1,197,318	1,259,374	1,210,168	1,295,547	1,313,126	1,373,115
Junior R.O.T.C.	45,300	53,930	39,300	53,174	54,746	84,100	95,500	155,600	163,600	167,600
Overseas dependents schools	773,810	821,365	864,958	960,293	912,916	895,674	849,649	855,772	813,270	856,258
Section VI schools[10]	169,155	183,964	193,618	239,638	229,656	279,600	265,019	284,175	336,056	349,057
Department of Energy[15]	12,931	12,851	15,563	15,676	15,236	6,254	11,615	12,646	—	—
Energy conservation for school buildings[16]	12,611	12,442	15,213	14,206	12,586	5,054	10,535	10,746	—	—
Pre-engineering program	320	409	350	1,470	2,650	1,200	1,080	1,900	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[17]	1,651,324	1,789,026	2,396,793	2,997,194	3,310,200	4,114,496	4,669,181	5,116,559	5,185,871	4,946,624
Head Start[18]	1,206,324	1,234,869	1,447,758	1,951,775	2,201,800	2,776,286	3,215,946	3,534,000	3,570,000	3,981,000
Payments to states for AFDC work programs[19]	—	85,511	459,221	545,700	594,184	736,474	838,981	953,000	931,000	324,000
Social Security student benefits[20]	445,000	468,646	489,814	499,719	514,216	601,736	614,254	629,559	684,871	641,624
Department of the Interior	379,645	379,381	445,267	644,770	517,666	536,483	485,758	493,124	486,463	603,794
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds: Payments to states—estimated education share	92,227	114,414	123,811	131,683	122,045	108,924	21,693	18,750	17,940	42,320
Payments to counties—estimated education share	34,922	54,804	102,522	35,038	45,805	34,903	39,819	37,490	39,000	92,000
Indian Education: Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	231,512	186,643	192,841	452,521	325,582	368,817	399,234	411,524	408,889	450,218
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[21]	20,400	23,200	25,556	24,931	23,590	22,980	24,326	24,359	19,634	18,256
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	584	520	538	597	644	859	686	1,000	1,000	1,000
Department of Justice	50,679	58,523	65,997	78,050	94,724	107,857	112,447	128,850	175,900	196,900
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons[22]	8,679	6,933	2,066	1,748	1,944	1,725	1,240	3,000	-3,500	-11,500
Inmate programs[23]	42,000	51,590	63,931	76,302	92,780	106,132	111,207	125,850	179,400	208,400
Department of Labor	2,266,700	2,271,966	2,505,487	3,209,147	3,708,362	4,240,990	4,011,184	3,957,800	4,084,000	4,593,000
Job Corps[24]	712,218	771,968	739,376	805,270	925,826	949,287	964,234	1,029,000	1,114,000	1,146,000
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[25]	1,554,482	1,500,000	1,766,111	2,403,877	2,782,536	3,291,703	3,046,950	2,928,800	2,970,000	3,447,000
Department of Transportation[26]	50	40	46	31	60	60	60	62	40	40
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[27]	50	40	46	31	60	60	60	62	40	40
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing[28]										
State[29]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[27]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[30]	196,159	168,865	155,351	167,040	190,608	222,567	335,866	311,768	344,298	371,384
Noncollegiate and job training programs[31]	76,367	43,696	12,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[32]	112,058	118,749	136,780	161,096	184,500	216,276	265,597	298,132	349,637	377,389
Dependents' education[33]	7,734	6,420	5,723	5,944	6,108	5,840	5,740	5,961	4,493	3,998
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992[22,34]	—	—	—	—	—	451	64,529	7,675	-9,832	-10,003
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[35]	5,327	5,145	93	3,790	5,182	5,382	2,529	2,173	2,862	2,862
National Endowment for the Arts[36]	4,350	4,462	4,641	4,870	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,117	4,030	2,850
Arts in education	4,350	4,462	4,641	4,870	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,117	4,030	2,850
National Endowment for the Humanities[37]	826	698	404	590	809	1,645	278	997	101	101

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office of Economic Opportunity[38]	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start[39]	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs[40]	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps[41]	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs[42]	31,000	553,368	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)[43]	1,393	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	73,727	78,473	77,200	84,918	79,160	98,092
Postsecondary education programs	**$1,197,511**	**$3,447,697**	**$7,644,037**	**$11,115,882**	**$11,023,323**	**$10,918,099**	**$10,329,650**	**$11,174,379**	**$11,283,589**	**$10,299,998**
Department of Education[9]	237,955	1,167,962	2,089,164	5,682,242	6,418,740	7,213,341	7,341,239	8,202,499	8,444,924	7,438,674
Student financial assistance[44]	—	—	—	3,682,789	2,732,467	4,043,597	3,743,262	4,162,695	4,585,210	4,779,817
Federal Direct Student Loan Program[45]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Family Education Loan Program[46]	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,023,463	2,555,539	3,245,226	3,534,795	3,322,734	2,548,179
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	379,281	364,422	419,200	404,511	402,035	419,105
Facilities—loans and insurance[22]	3,588	114,199	16,292	−19,031	25,201	21,148	−945	5,307	1,920	−84,866
College housing loans[22,47]	—	—	—	14,082	36,531	−16,510	−238,818	−164,061	−73,992	−558,178
Educational activities overseas[22]	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,322	1,243	1,259	1,838	−1,413	−8
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Program Account[15]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	196,748	216,782	148,600	229,938	171,729	299,085
National Technical Institute for the Deaf[48]	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	23,727	27,120	23,455	27,476	36,701	35,540
Department of Agriculture	—	—	6,450	10,453	12,241	16,241	17,241	17,741	16,877	16,877
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute[50]	—	—	6,450	10,453	12,241	16,241	17,241	17,741	16,877	16,877
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,533	2,282	2,223	2,163	2,207	2,061
Sea Grant Program[51]	—	*	1,886	3,123	2,533	2,282	2,223	2,163	2,207	2,061
Merchant Marine Academy[52]	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools[52]	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense[53]	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	692,400	610,500	857,700	1,041,700	1,068,300	1,079,768
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	57,500	86,800	(54)	50,800	61,300	68,900	77,100	89,700	111,368
Service academies[55]	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	142,500	151,900	160,700	196,400	214,500	223,700
Senior R.O.T.C.	—	108,100	116,500	(54)	304,500	345,700	395,100	354,000	362,000	382,440
Professional development education[56]	—	77,800	90,300	(54)	194,600	251,600	233,000	414,200	402,100	362,260
Department of Energy[15]	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	16,039	31,158	19,012	19,475	18,051	19,225
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	3,600	4,284	3,467	6,500	5,714	9,859
Teacher development projects[57]	—	—	—	1,400	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs[22,58]	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	52	−4
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education[16]	—	—	—	53,501	10,239	26,874	15,395	12,705	11,815	8,500
Minority honors vocational training[59]	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	230	390
Honors research program[59]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	240	480
Students and teachers[60]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[11]	469,223	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	1,977,423	1,209,860	629,690	516,088	492,524	506,093
Health professions training programs[61]	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	174,887	172,004	180,715	212,200	198,004	202,710
Indian health manpower[62]	—	—	—	7,187	5,676	5,692	5,471	5,577	4,750	7,018
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	59,767	32,016	14,526	2,268	2,730	2,277
National Institutes of Health training grants[63]	—	—	154,875	176,388	150,474	164,654	166,462	217,927	217,943	222,542
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	5,760	5,760	8,760	8,760	8,383	9,900
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs[64]	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	100,676	59,380	27,607	43,617	46,216	61,075
Health teaching facilities	—	—	353	3,078	4,183	40,354	6,149	739	15,098	571
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits[65]	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	1,476,000	730,000	220,000	25,000	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development[22]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans[22,47]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	113,275	109,456	146,750	125,247	109,744	108,386
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	70,358	69,900	96,451	71,991	55,733	49,421
Indian programs										
Continuing education[66]	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	16,636	14,951	25,299	24,338	24,167	25,986
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	26,281	24,605	25,000	28,918	29,844	32,979
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational exchange[67]	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training[68]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Office of Economic Opportunity[39]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start[39]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs[40]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps[41]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs[42]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)[43]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	103,400	85,510	86,579	103,697	109,894	120,759	86,627	66,871	62,968	85,823
Postsecondary education programs	**$10,857,530**	**$13,269,888**	**$13,650,915**	**$14,703,594**	**$14,384,138**	**$17,944,015**	**$16,173,751**	**$17,614,937**	**$15,772,257**	**$15,417,707**
Department of Education[9]	8,247,103	10,640,044	11,175,978	12,002,766	11,323,584	14,660,704	12,871,390	14,234,000	12,257,553	11,735,308
Student financial assistance[44]	5,219,916	5,859,774	5,920,328	6,333,839	7,071,440	7,678,293	7,118,034	7,047,000	6,861,599	7,598,977
Federal Direct Student Loan Program[45]	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	148,247	840,000	594,761	413,105
Federal Family Education Loan Program[46]	2,779,304	3,899,387	4,372,446	4,761,918	3,253,648	5,554,920	4,509,696	5,190,000	3,663,956	2,561,178
Higher education	411,775	606,849	659,492	615,372	718,406	1,041,583	796,278	871,000	846,517	880,198
Facilities—loans and insurance[22]	-43,282	10,182	19,219	34,805	25,984	-2,976	-5,605	-6,000	6,837	-4,300
College housing loans[22,47]	-372,778	-31,299	-57,167	-33,249	-39,907	-28,355	-18,434	-46,000	-34,815	-23,337
Educational activities overseas[22]	233	374	82	-47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account[48]	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	323	162
Gallaudet College and Howard University	224,781	258,519	230,327	233,209	263,497	353,390	280,945	292,000	273,904	268,876
National Technical Institute for the Deaf[49]	27,154	36,258	31,251	36,919	30,516	53,849	42,100	46,000	42,471	40,459
Department of Agriculture	27,799	27,799	31,273	32,302	34,238	32,730	25,472	33,373	32,872	32,639
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute[50]	27,799	27,799	31,273	32,302	34,238	32,730	25,472	33,373	32,872	32,639
Department of Commerce	2,420	2,765	3,312	4,334	3,270	3,549	4,000	3,487	3,384	3,500
Sea Grant Program[51]	2,420	2,765	3,312	4,334	3,270	3,549	4,000	3,487	3,384	3,500
Merchant Marine Academy[52]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools[52]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense[53]	573,400	746,464	635,769	665,059	680,194	696,800	679,000	729,500	864,900	872,100
Tuition assistance for military personnel	134,500	236,089	95,300	92,600	102,400	123,400	130,200	127,000	260,300	258,700
Service academies[35]	109,100	115,150	120,613	132,487	125,146	128,000	141,500	163,300	171,700	176,200
Senior R.O.T.C.	179,200	198,325	193,056	198,072	193,348	184,100	195,300	219,400	218,200	231,100
Professional development education[55]	150,600	196,900	226,800	241,700	259,300	261,300	212,000	219,800	214,700	206,100
Department of Energy[15]	22,609	15,062	25,502	30,851	34,373	17,654	17,951	28,027	—	—
University laboratory cooperative program	13,571	5,929	9,402	19,330	19,100	4,000	3,600	8,552	—	—
Teacher development projects[57]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs[22,58]	-26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education[19]	7,746	6,493	7,459	7,411	9,573	6,654	8,051	7,381	—	—
Minority honors vocational training[59]	598	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honors research program[59]	720	820	6,472	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	2,221	—	—
Students and teachers[60]	—	1,100	2,169	3,110	4,700	6,000	5,400	9,873	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[17]	509,927	542,796	578,542	697,385	743,456	720,911	795,914	796,035	798,596	862,299
Health professions training programs[61]	210,404	223,811	230,600	271,937	305,829	299,785	305,549	298,302	273,519	313,876
Indian health manpower[62]	5,998	5,972	9,508	13,379	19,460	26,100	26,398	27,000	26,000	28,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	4,100	6,531	4,759	48,795	58,706	33,323	79,250	78,206	28,847	31,229
National Institutes of Health training grants[63]	238,430	255,558	241,356	268,492	348,034	350,804	372,698	380,502	457,000	476,000
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	9,718	10,095	10,461	10,472	10,972	10,472	11,622	11,660	12,898	12,898
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs[64]	40,726	40,301	81,353	83,829	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health teaching facilities	551	528	505	481	455	427	397	365	332	296
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits[65]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development[22]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans[22,47]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	113,661	123,529	135,480	141,523	140,266	132,916	156,734	159,054	132,478	146,465
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	52,117	64,669	69,980	74,430	68,982	61,566	79,815	82,810	59,020	70,980
Indian programs:										
Continuing education[66]	30,822	28,424	34,911	36,875	38,970	39,840	43,184	43,907	47,173	49,631
Higher education scholarships	30,722	30,436	30,589	30,218	32,315	31,510	33,735	32,337	26,285	25,854
Department of State	4,120	4,422	2,167	6,396	9,057	10,211	7,842	3,000	2,000	—
Educational exchange[67]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training[68]	4,120	4,422	2,167	6,396	9,057	10,211	7,842	3,000	2,000	—

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Department of Transportation[15]	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	46,709	46,177	57,245	55,569	44,074	47,226
Merchant Marine Academy[17]	—	—	—	—	21,507	23,211	18,739	19,898	19,505	20,476
State marine schools[18]	—	—	—	—	12,351	9,383	23,733	19,777	8,363	12,073
Coast Guard Academy[17]	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	10,200	10,329	11,364	11,857	11,845	10,086
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[19]	—	1,655	1,855	2,230	2,360	2,891	2,959	3,499	3,807	3,978
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[17]	—	200	250	300	291	363	450	538	554	613
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[14,20]	—	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy[17]	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[19]	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[17]	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[21]	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,603,647	1,550,161	1,292,885	1,092,609	944,091	803,166	764,561
Vietnam-era veterans[22]	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	1,319,081	1,077,391	861,310	694,217	514,476	411,967
College student support	—	—	—	1,560,081	1,294,698	1,052,859	839,135	679,953	504,290	403,527
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	24,383	24,532	22,175	14,264	10,186	8,440
Service persons college support[23]	—	16,900	74,690	46,617	38,978	36,054	38,896	35,630	30,707	28,410
Post-Vietnam veterans[24]	—	—	—	922	14,438	24,871	52,241	82,554	121,929	171,752
All-volunteer force educational assistance[14]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	24,171	45,688
Veterans[11]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	107
Reservists[16]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	24,169	45,581
Veteran dependents education[17]	21,700	35,330	114,310	176,334	177,664	154,569	140,162	131,494	111,883	106,744
Payments to state education agencies[16]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[25]	—	4,105	2,545	1,751	1,039	—	—	—	1,950	30
National Endowment for the Humanities[26]	—	3,349	25,320	56,451	46,979	48,457	52,359	49,098	42,346	48,679
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	67,637	50,126	29,746	60,069	74,151	85,494
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	67,637	50,126	29,746	60,069	74,151	85,494
Sea Grant Program[27]	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency[28]	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	60,933	69,298	64,394	124,041	148,483	162,897
Educational and cultural affairs[17]	—	—	—	49,546	59,966	68,041	17,414	21,079	23,008	24,313
Educational and cultural exchange programs[29]	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,570	101,529	125,246	138,039
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	967	1,257	1,410	1,433	229	545
Information center and library activities[17]	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation[30]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,695	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,547	16,523	17,513	15,266	14,351	17,310
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund[22,31]	—	—	—	−1,895	1,667	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441	2,717
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development[32]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation[33]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other education programs	**$374,852**	**$864,719**	**$1,808,478**	**$1,548,730**	**$1,995,147**	**$2,204,147**	**$2,710,402**	**$2,107,588**	**$2,620,021**	**$2,820,407**
Department of Education[9]	182,021	630,235	1,045,658	747,706	1,152,009	1,326,271	1,813,128	1,173,055	1,674,171	1,825,754
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	265,726	247,966	307,447	284,900	263,216	285,296
Libraries[35]	26,111	108,264	225,810	129,127	101,437	124,451	87,059	85,650	96,406	129,062
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,896	779,699	948,650	1,414,396	798,298	1,311,485	1,405,357
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	5,000	5,174	4,054	4,230	3,031	5,989
Trust funds and contributions[12]	—	—	—	27	147	30	172	−23	33	50
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	311,949	322,430	327,123	336,375	322,599	330,866
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,564	303,461	312,413	317,099	325,986	311,132	322,095
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,548	8,488	10,017	10,024	10,389	11,467	8,771
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration: Training for private sector employees[17]	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[17]	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	46,640	44,899	48,876	47,195	59,306	59,770
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	46,640	44,899	48,876	47,195	59,306	59,770
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[17]	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	26,304	31,082	23,723	25,517	27,412	26,293
F.B.I. National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,843	8,832	4,285	4,169	3,946	4,408
F.B.I. Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	8,332	8,792	8,069	10,220	9,756	8,984
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	1,684	1,740	63	83	68	—
National Institute of Corrections[36]	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,445	11,718	11,306	11,025	13,642	12,901
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	21,174	23,784	23,086	23,791	23,371	23,856
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	21,174	23,784	23,086	23,791	23,371	23,856
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[37]	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Department of Transportation[26]	44,998	63,559	46,025	46,647	53,991	57,576	56,640	56,057	60,268	50,642
Merchant Marine Academy[62]	20,579	20,611	20,926	22,855	27,007	26,788	30,241	30,850	31,000	31,000
State marine schools[69]	7,961	26,062	8,269	8,829	11,072	10,320	10,270	8,980	7,000	7,000
Coast Guard Academy[27]	10,810	11,740	12,074	12,074	13,071	13,602	13,103	13,500	9,553	9,917
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[70]	5,084	4,621	4,173	2,248	2,540	6,306	2,726	2,313	2,261	2,313
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[27]	564	525	582	641	301	560	300	414	454	412
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[28,29]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy[27]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[70]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[27]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[30]	768,090	725,270	599,825	614,449	854,480	919,991	1,043,709	1,010,114	1,076,717	1,183,807
Vietnam-era veterans[71]	345,242	264,702	46,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College student support	337,568	258,982	39,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work-study	7,674	5,720	7,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service persons college support[72]	33,472	34,399	8,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Vietnam veterans[73]	203,262	195,142	161,475	118,139	88,500	65,894	48,114	33,596	24,387	59,933
All-volunteer-force educational assistance[74]	73,731	122,222	269,947	380,720	650,540	745,786	886,951	868,394	922,807	1,017,803
Veterans[75]	8,386	43,423	183,765	303,861	530,820	626,669	769,481	760,990	809,336	907,110
Reservists[76]	65,345	78,799	86,182	76,859	119,720	119,117	117,470	108,004	113,471	110,693
Veteran dependents' education[77]	100,883	96,805	100,494	103,590	103,440	96,311	96,644	95,124	94,519	93,071
Payments to state education agencies[78]	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[35]	1,050	825	—	92	1,487	1,587	3,413	2,741	2,704	2,704
National Endowment for the Humanities[37]	47,601	51,449	50,938	55,861	58,512	57,804	58,404	56,481	31,896	30,896
National Science Foundation	97,466	130,187	161,884	191,661	210,375	246,591	225,168	211,800	262,000	273,000
Science and engineering education programs	97,466	130,187	161,884	191,661	210,375	246,591	225,168	211,800	262,000	273,000
Sea Grant Program[51]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency[79]	166,705	164,807	181,172	185,905	207,676	256,068	200,429	260,800	239,400	198,600
Educational and cultural affairs[67]	29,724	21,596	35,862	35,714	38,858	44,183	28,927	13,600	17,000	13,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs[80]	136,646	143,194	145,307	150,183	168,818	211,885	171,502	247,200	222,400	185,600
Educational exchange activities, international	335	17	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information center and library activities[81]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation[82]	—	753	1,033	1,941	2,900	3,023	2,789	3,000	3,000	3,000
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	14,566	14,207	14,637	17,477	16,382	14,247	8,696	9,468	6,494	11,747
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund[22,83]	2,815	2,851	2,883	2,968	2,401	2,894	2,323	3,000	3,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development[84]	—	3,094	4,305	5,447	6,612	7,462	12,213	13,000	6,000	6,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation[85]	13,200	10,005	191	531	885	1,298	1,464	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other education programs	**$2,981,571**	**$3,180,334**	**$3,383,031**	**$3,698,617**	**$3,991,955**	**$4,107,193**	**$4,483,704**	**$4,719,655**	**$4,828,038**	**$5,125,197**
Department of Education[9]	1,938,998	2,071,574	2,251,801	2,419,277	2,579,883	2,526,372	2,795,984	2,861,000	3,085,587	3,293,040
Administration	295,615	301,260	328,293	365,681	368,420	353,545	403,877	404,000	502,949	414,256
Libraries[86]	101,202	140,398	137,264	142,596	214,928	181,219	142,223	117,000	167,585	167,721
Rehabilitative services and disability research	1,536,905	1,623,255	1,780,360	1,902,338	1,991,875	1,983,848	2,244,226	2,333,000	2,410,178	2,702,207
American Printing House for the Blind	5,234	6,645	5,736	8,242	4,587	7,774	5,636	7,000	4,693	8,771
Trust funds and contributions[22]	42	16	148	420	73	−14	22	—	182	85
Department of Agriculture	342,523	347,021	352,511	382,343	400,442	443,650	426,316	422,878	412,878	408,849
Extension Service	330,164	333,571	337,907	366,176	385,087	424,928	409,110	405,371	394,878	390,849
National Agricultural Library	12,359	13,450	14,604	16,167	15,355	18,722	17,206	17,507	18,000	18,000
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration: Training for private sector employees[52]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[17]	62,060	71,912	77,962	89,094	97,643	96,860	107,896	138,000	117,000	145,000
National Library of Medicine	62,060	71,912	77,962	89,094	97,643	96,860	107,896	138,000	117,000	145,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[87]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	26,361	23,906	26,920	30,543	34,525	37,028	34,065	36,296	35,072	33,743
F.B.I. National Academy	5,385	5,513	6,028	6,368	10,631	14,388	10,311	12,831	14,411	13,431
F.B.I. Field Police Academy	9,995	7,673	10,548	12,700	12,578	10,563	11,790	11,140	10,277	7,858
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	142	824	850	1,180	695	230	275	325	384	454
National Institute of Corrections[88]	10,839	9,896	9,494	10,295	10,621	11,847	11,689	12,000	10,000	12,000
Department of State	33,308	40,157	47,539	41,790	44,086	58,840	46,557	51,648	53,330	54,052
Foreign Service Institute	33,308	40,157	47,539	41,790	44,086	58,840	46,557	51,648	53,330	54,052
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[57]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[in thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Department of Transportation[28]	—	3,964	11,677	10,212	6,030	6,175	4,781	3,785	1,865	2,895
Highways training and education grants[80]	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	3,545	3,527	2,050	1,500	—	1,000
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[32]	—	—	—	—	1,305	1,448	1,381	1,135	1,143	1,291
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[87]	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,100	1,200	1,350	1,150	722	604
Federal Aviation Administration[30]										
Air traffic controllers second career program[31]	—	—	6,000	6,300	80	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	13,247	13,334	14,327	16,160	15,982	19,110
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center[82]	—	18	3,096	14,584	13,247	13,334	14,327	16,160	15,982	19,110
Other agencies										
ACTION[83]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,368
Estimated education funds[84]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,368
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	135,580	130,257	127,383	141,847	154,627	186,175
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	105,405	109,624	101,408	115,104	126,132	152,332
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	30,175	20,633	25,975	26,743	28,495	33,843
Appalachian Regional Commission[34]	—	572	1,574	8,124	1,651	98	330	113	—	92
Corporation for National and Community Service[93]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds[94]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency[95]	—	290	290	281	278	390	351	405	290	290
Estimated architect/engineer student development program[96]	—	40	40	31	98	90	71	155	40	40
Estimated other training programs[97]	—	250	250	250	180	300	280	250	250	250
Estimated disaster relief[98]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Services Administration[99]										
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	37,300	44,200	50,894	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission[100]	—	—	—	2,294	1,807	2,364	1,611	2,236	235	3,225
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	144,911	154,198	164,080	169,310	166,130	160,835
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	109,235	122,823	127,935	130,354	126,747	124,878
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	29,592	26,116	30,739	32,954	35,460	33,813
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	3,364	3,578	3,745	4,621	2,372	809
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	2,720	1,681	1,661	1,381	1,551	1,335
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	956	1,323	1,626	1,800	1,900	2,250
National Archives and Records Administration[101]										
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,118	55,252	59,521
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[102]	—	—	449	2,090	638	681	733	723	781	512
National Endowment for the Arts[36]	—	340	1,068	231	724	632	819	1,137	1,128	1,295
National Endowment for the Humanities[37]	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	68,421	74,348	74,750	76,252	78,319	75,376
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	5,215	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191	6,545
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	2,788	3,365	2,642	4,665	2,341	2,506
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	524	617	692	675	662	731
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	1,903	2,091	2,424	2,546	3,188	3,308
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[67]	—	—	—	15,115	16,252	17,258	19,374	18,966	20,531	16,756
U.S. Institute of Peace[103]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	4,083
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	2,341	2,520	2,672	7,156	8,333	11,540
Research programs at universities and related institutions[104]	**$1,816,276**	**$2,283,641**	**$3,418,410**	**$5,801,204**	**$6,597,423**	**$7,233,806**	**$7,938,550**	**$8,844,575**	**$9,009,351**	**$10,538,606**
Department of Education[105]	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	82,201	59,580	159,550	28,809	68,983	60,912
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	255,075	275,027	279,200	293,252	273,698	279,943
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,218	51,460	52,600	52,951	62,406	36,835
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	889,863	1,112,212	1,072,500	1,245,888	1,382,795	1,754,456
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	1,715,779	1,861,112	2,001,400	2,205,316	2,141,955	2,225,513
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	2,194,707	2,448,899	2,750,700	3,228,014	3,309,708	3,983,407
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,650	5,314	969	2,158	2,000	438	342	463
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,171	28,616	36,500	34,422	36,440	33,353
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,966	7,156	6,800	5,168	5,095	8,991
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,938	8,915	6,392	4,800	3,417	341	432
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	7	29	—	29	30	432
Department of Transportation	—	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,608	29,722	21,800	22,621	20,215	25,184
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	5	238	300	388	190	169
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,646	800	500	1,000	1,000	2,251
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,063	69,597	43,372	109,600	56,960	44,302	54,652

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Department of Transportation[86]	3,153	4,415	1,507	2,022	2,419	500	500	650	700	650
Highways training and education grants[89]	1,416	1,416	—	1,371	1,945	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[92]	1,517	1,499	1,507	651	474	500	500	650	700	650
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[87]	220	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration[90]										
Air traffic controllers second career program[91]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	32,768	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	59,000	61,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center[92]	32,768	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	59,000	61,000
Other agencies										
ACTION[93]	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds[94]	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	193,115	182,839	170,371	154,021	212,220	215,248	241,948	260,408	307,000	290,000
Education and human resources	160,051	146,915	142,801	122,231	195,570	190,020	221,988	248,408	302,000	287,000
American schools and hospitals abroad	33,064	35,924	27,570	31,790	16,650	25,228	19,960	12,000	5,000	3,000
Appalachian Regional Commission[34]	—	175	—	25	938	1,005	4,299	5,709	2,756	2,756
Corporation for National and Community Service[83]	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	279,000	335,000
Estimated education funds[94]	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	279,000	335,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency[95]	290	77	215	33	261	76,467	85,200	170,400	7,500	8,300
Estimated architect/engineer student development program[96]	40	50	200	28	250	375	—	—	—	—
Estimated other training programs[97]	250	27	15	5	11	92	—	—	—	—
Estimated disaster relief[98]	—	—	—	—	—	76,000	85,200	170,400	7,500	8,300
General Services Administration[99]										
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission[100]	2,274	3,004	2,299	1,377	1,610	1,503	1,585	2,000	2,000	2,000
Library of Congress	160,505	177,954	189,827	279,745	296,044	311,453	312,724	241,000	252,000	269,000
Salaries and expenses	122,356	137,637	148,985	239,429	252,623	260,918	261,814	198,000	201,000	215,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	36,245	38,233	37,473	36,878	38,688	45,261	46,600	39,000	47,000	48,000
Special foreign currency program	405	99	10	10	10	30	—	—	—	—
Furniture and furnishings	1,499	1,985	3,359	3,428	4,723	5,244	4,310	4,000	4,000	6,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	2,400	2,300	3,300	5,900	6,100	6,500	6,100	5,923	5,927	6,119
National Archives and Records Administration[101]										
Libraries and other archival activities	65,153	86,266	77,397	81,462	99,412	106,975	110,411	105,172	104,536	111,277
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[102]	522	839	3,281	3,447	1,437	867	724	1,000	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts[35]	1,200	1,193	936	1,628	3,286	2,784	2,221	2,304	518	6,150
National Endowment for the Humanities[37]	76,803	84,929	89,706	93,381	99,782	100,826	98,786	94,249	62,362	62,362
Smithsonian Institution	5,393	5,880	5,779	5,906	6,578	7,828	10,059	9,961	9,908	9,990
Museum programs and related research	1,223	870	690	440	93	1,165	3,060	3,190	3,180	3,240
National Gallery of Art extension service	656	650	474	641	793	763	816	771	728	750
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	3,514	4,360	4,615	4,825	5,692	5,900	6,183	6,000	6,000	6,000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[67]	22,759	20,714	20,375	22,276	29,550	31,991	30,064	34,000	18,000	12,000
U.S. Institute of Peace[103]	3,476	7,232	7,621	8,238	11,350	10,468	10,794	12,000	11,000	12,000
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	4,400	4,047	3,724	4,661	4,095	4,749	2,229	2,457	964	909
Research programs at universities and related institutions[104]	**$11,250,464**	**$12,009,825**	**$12,606,035**	**$13,775,422**	**$14,176,863**	**$14,955,083**	**$15,289,094**	**$15,677,919**	**$15,751,622**	**$15,992,060**
Department of Education[105]	42,379	90,314	89,483	103,931	154,800	232,165	276,838	279,000	310,895	412,858
Department of Agriculture	304,868	314,294	348,109	385,836	437,967	436,167	438,537	434,544	423,121	420,583
Department of Commerce	36,133	44,821	50,523	62,870	77,240	70,805	81,423	85,442	77,132	70,979
Department of Defense	1,899,680	1,940,308	1,871,864	1,789,112	2,070,959	2,002,572	2,010,414	1,853,955	1,602,779	1,490,714
Department of Energy	2,350,426	2,536,065	2,520,885	2,692,335	2,867,528	2,763,515	2,642,094	2,651,641	2,558,809	2,609,288
Department of Health and Human Services	4,282,117	4,549,261	4,902,714	5,686,354	5,210,711	5,952,976	6,348,736	6,418,969	7,013,669	7,109,126
Department of Housing and Urban Development	51	186	118	48	203	401	856	1,613	1,400	987
Department of the Interior	35,103	39,556	49,790	58,537	57,449	54,049	54,157	50,618	55,345	48,124
Department of Justice	6,365	5,700	6,858	6,060	4,986	3,496	3,886	7,204	6,275	7,075
Department of Labor	5,528	5,590	5,893	5,548	1,169	600	4,250	10,114	5,440	150
Department of State	1,243	1,269	1,511	900	200	—	15	23	64	64
Department of Transportation	16,933	22,826	28,608	21,187	35,015	57,789	62,606	75,847	84,112	75,592
Department of the Treasury	—	411	227	229	85	133	1,309	1,496	673	81
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,491	2,550	2,350	2,500	1,850	2,000
ACTION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	49,535	45,025	79,415	54,997	32,979	27,659	24,634	30,172	18,894	13,024

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Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	67,798	43,557	43,700	60,521	69,718	67,465
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	2,347	805	—	1,423	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	368,149	366,440	352,900	485,824	489,048	785,141
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	787,028	857,791	1,006,000	1,087,046	1,073,122	1,184,921
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	38,150	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472	29,176
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	184	157	—	395	276	3,244
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	40	296	1,300	432	715	1,666

[1] Excludes $4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[2] Excludes $4,900,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[3] Excludes $5,350,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[4] Excludes $5,710,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[5] Excludes $6,150,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[6] Excludes $7,510,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[7] Excludes $8,010,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[8] Estimated. Excludes $8,700,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[9] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[10] Section VI was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in FYs 65–81 in the Impact Aid program. This program provides for the education of dependents of federal employees residing on federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

[11] This program creates a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program includes the School-To-Work Opportunities program which will initiate a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Both departments are to establish a national framework within which all states can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work or to further their education or training.

[12] Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk program was included in the Child Nutrition program.

[13] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[14] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.

[15] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission. No funds were designated for any of the education programs listed on this table in the U.S. Department of Energy in FYs 96 and 97, due to budget cuts.

[16] This program was established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[17] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

[18] The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[19] This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program.

[20] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

[21] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

[22] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[23] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

[24] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[25] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972. Beginning in FY 94, the School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.

[26] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[27] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[28] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[29] The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81–86.

[30] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[31] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training program for service persons and veterans. The Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were covered by Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[32] This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[33] This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[34] The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty on or after August 2, 1990, and are unemployed.

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1997—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]	1992[3]	1993[4]	1994[5]	1995[6]	1996[7]	1997[8]
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	58,053	64,517	87,481	62,753	152,012	124,500	98,241	125,721	104,200	132,434
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	897,497	976,478	1,090,003	1,270,070	1,377,322	1,367,542	1,412,665	1,751,977	1,611,374	1,511,958
National Science Foundation	1,232,054	1,342,648	1,427,007	1,546,810	1,664,697	1,833,563	1,805,856	1,874,395	1,861,217	1,968,988
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25,676	25,690	42,328	23,860	27,418	22,934	20,227	22,188	12,958	15,890
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	2,633	1,619	25	69	100	25	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	1,870	947	885	1,616	1,532	1,622	—	500	1,415	2,745

[55] This agency was established March 9, 1965. Its first year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[56] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

[57] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[58] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[59] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[60] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[61] The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[62] These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[63] These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[64] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

[65] The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that simplifies the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. The FDSL program may replace the FFEL program and was phased in beginning with the 1994–95 academic year.

[66] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975, formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program.

[67] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[68] The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private funds for projects such as repairs, renovation and construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, instructional equipment, and research instruments.

[69] First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[70] Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

[71] The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970. Appropriations began in 1968.

[72] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[73] The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 96 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

[74] Included in total above.

[75] Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[76] Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

[77] No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

[78] This program receives funds periodically.

[79] Appropriations began in FY 84.

[80] Appropriations began in FY 89.

[81] Does not include higher education assistance loans.

[82] Appropriations began in FY 78.

[83] Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

[84] Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

[85] Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[86] Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

[87] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A.

[88] This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[89] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31 from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[90] Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[91] Includes benefits for Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[92] Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[93] Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of $2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations, which are funded through other agencies' appropriations.

[94] Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who enter active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, and ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[95] Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

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[76] Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[77] Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[78] These payments have been made to state education agencies for a number of years but were not a separate budget item until FY 88.

[79] The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

[80] This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[81] This program was combined with the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FY 77.

[82] Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the scholarship program in tribute to the former Senator from Arizona. The Foundation awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. The Foundation may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[83] Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[84] Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation administered by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[85] Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[86] This program will be transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library and Library Services beginning in fiscal year 1998.

[87] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[88] This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

[89] Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91–605.

[90] The Federal Aviation Administration, originally an independent agency, was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[91] Appropriations began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[92] First year of appropriations was FY 70.

[93] The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established a new agency, the Corporation for National and Community Service. On October 1, 1993, ACTION became part of the Corporation for National and Community Service—ACTION was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[94] These programs included the Service Learning programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge program, and the National Student Volunteer program in FY 1975. In FY 80, programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and National Service Learning programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program. In FYs 94 through 97 the AmeriCorps program was included. This program provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for up to 2 years, to help pay for college or to repay student loans for people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

[95] The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created on March 25, 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies.

[96] First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[97] First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993, earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

[98] The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 94 and FY 95 funds were for repairs due to the Northridge Earthquake in California. In FY 94, $37.2 million was spent on school districts; $4.2 million was spent on community colleges and $43.8 million spent on universities. In FY 95, $74.4 million was spent on school districts; $8.4 million on community colleges and $87.6 million on colleges and universities.

[99] This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[100] This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[101] The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[102] This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

[103] This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

[104] Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 96 and 97 are estimated.

[105] Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 97 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 1998; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1997; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1997.)

Table D.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$39,349.2**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,384.1**	**$9,129.3**	**$11,239.7**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$2,761.7**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$34,493.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,292.1**	**$6,990.6**	**$9,626.3**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$1,750.1**
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	—	226.9	7.5	—	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	—	—	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	—	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	—
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	—	0.8	1,527.1	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	5,613.9	73.5	—	1,585.9	3,133.1	37.8	783.6	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	—
Department of Justice	60.7	—	—	—	9.2	51.5	—	—
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	—
Department of State	25.2	—	—	—	0.2	25.0	—	—
Department of Transportation	54.7	—	—	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	—
Department of the Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	—	—	297.0	14.6	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	—	—	2,349.6	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	—	—	—	2.3	—	0.5	—
Agency for International Development	176.8	—	—	—	77.1	—	—	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	17.3	—
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	—	—	—	41.1	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	—	—	13.1	—	3.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	[3]	0.3	[3]
General Services Administration	34.8	—	—	—	—	34.8	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	-1.9	—	—	—	—	—	-1.9	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	151.9	—	—	—	—	151.9	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	—	—	—	254.6	—	0.9	—
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	—	—	—	—	—	142.6	—
National Science Foundation	808.4	—	—	32.3	772.9	—	3.2	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	—	—	—	32.6	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.8	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	66.2	—	—	15.1	—	49.5	1.5	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4,855.7	—	92.0	2,138.7	1,613.4	—	—	1,011.6

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982*; and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1980.)

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Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$62,811.5**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,264.2**	**$10,543.3**	**$20,420.2**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$6,734.5**
Total program funds – on budget	**$51,624.3**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,051.8**	**$5,686.9**	**$16,671.0**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$4,365.3**
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,260.8	5,479.2	49.8	—	379.4	14.6	—	337.9
Department of Commerce	53.8	—	—	—	53.8	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,605.5	39.3	—	155.5	2,004.7	1,179.2	226.8	—
Department of Energy	2,562.0	15.2	—	1.5	2,544.9	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	7,956.0	144.9	—	713.9	5,129.7	78.0	1,889.7	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	630.5	128.6	123.8	30.6	119.8	192.8	34.9	—
Department of Justice	99.8	—	—	—	6.9	92.9	—	—
Department of Labor	2,511.4	—	375.8	—	5.9	—	2,129.7	—
Department of State	51.2	—	—	—	2.8	47.5	—	0.9
Department of Transportation	76.2	—	—	0.3	28.9	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of the Treasury	41.7	—	—	—	0.2	41.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	—	12.0	743.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—
Agency for International Development	249.8	—	—	—	79.4	—	—	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	87.5	—	—	—	87.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	—	—	14.6	—	3.7	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	[3]	—	—	—	—	[3]	[3]	[3]
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	189.8	—	—	—	—	189.8	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,093.3	—	—	—	1,090.0	—	3.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.0	—	—	—	—	—	141.0	—
National Science Foundation	1,588.9	—	—	161.9	1,427.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	42.3	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.3	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	[3]	—	—	—	[3]	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	201.5	—	—	20.4	—	35.9	145.3	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—
Other agencies	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Off budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	11,187.2	—	212.4	4,856.4	3,749.2	—	—	2,369.2

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.
[2] Includes on budget funds, off budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.
[3] Less than $50,000.
— Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992*, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

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Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1997

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$100,501.2**	**$21,241.6**	**$5,298.4**	**$19,452.2**	**$31,344.7**	**$3,247.9**	**$11,275.6**	**$8,640.7**
Total program funds - on-budget	**$73,070.4**	**$21,241.6**	**$4,747.8**	**$7,957.5**	**$21,379.7**	**$3,247.9**	**$11,275.6**	**$3,220.2**
Department of Education	31,104.3	11,757.7	3,968.2	5,051.2	5,078.7	472.6	2,244.7	2,531.4
Department of Agriculture	9,657.3	8,712.6	82.6	—	453.3	18.0	—	390.8
Department of Commerce	74.5	—	—	—	74.5	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,735.9	167.8	—	279.2	1,701.3	1,381.5	206.1	—
Department of Energy	2,609.3	—	—	—	2,609.3	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services	13,063.0	398.1	—	881.2	7,480.6	145.0	4,158.1	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	798.4	111.3	42.3	25.9	119.1	450.2	49.6	—
Department of Justice	237.7	—	—	—	7.1	230.6	—	—
Department of Labor	4,593.2	—	651.7	—	0.2	—	3,941.3	—
Department of State	54.1	—	—	—	—	54.1	—	—
Department of Transportation	126.9	—	—	0.2	75.8	40.9	2.9	7.0
Department of the Treasury	61.1	—	—	—	0.1	61.0	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,557.2	—	3.0	1,552.2	2.0	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	303.0	—	—	—	13.0	—	—	290.0
Appalachian Regional Commission	8.3	—	—	—	2.7	—	5.6	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	335.0	—	—	—	—	—	335.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	132.4	—	—	—	132.4	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	98.5	85.8	—	—	11.7	—	0.9	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	8.3	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Library of Congress	269.0	—	—	—	—	269.0	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,518.1	—	—	—	1,512.0	—	6.1	—
National Archives and Records Administration	111.3	—	—	—	—	111.3	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	93.4	—	—	—	—	—	93.4	—
National Science Foundation	2,242.0	—	—	155.6	2,086.4	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	10.0	—	—	—	—	0.8	9.2	—
U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	210.6	—	—	12.0	—	13.0	185.6	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	—
Other agencies	2.7	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	27,430.8	—	550.6	11,494.7	9,965.0	—	—	5,420.5

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

— Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1998*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1995, 1996, and 1997*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1997.)

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